

Britain shuts Tehran embassy and deports two Iranians

Two Iranian students who had been convicted after a demonstration outside the United States Embassy in London were deported from Britain yesterday. The British Office said the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations.

Diplomatic relations to continue

Stewart Trenchard and David Spanier, the first of the Iranian students to be deported, were taken to Heathrow airport yesterday. They were accompanied by a British official. The students were deported after being convicted of breaching the Immigration Act. The British Office said the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations.



Three diplomats returned; a consul will continue to work from the Swedish Embassy, which will represent British interests. The Foreign Office said the decision was not a break in diplomatic relations.



Gdansk meeting: Mr Stanislaw Kania, the new Polish Communist Party leader, met local party officials in Gdansk, the scene of the recent shipyard strikes that led to the establishment of free trade unions. It was his first public appearance since taking over from Mr Edward Giersek three days ago.

anti-socialist forces are sowing mistrust and sharpening tensions, planning to use them as a springboard for undermining the basic principles of the socialist system. The party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said in a leading article. Although the Government has said that agreements reached with workers along the Baltic and in Silesia applied nationally, strikes were reported to be continuing in several cities.

municipal health service stopped work, the spokesman added. But informed sources said a strike which halted production at one of Poland's biggest aircraft factories, the WSK plant in the southern city of Mielec, had ended after the formal signing of an agreement between the strike leaders and Government representatives. Most of the 18,000 workers at the Mielec factory went on strike last Thursday presenting a list of 45 demands which went beyond the concessions granted to other workers.

Treasury claims money supply is under control despite 3% rise

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent
The Government said yesterday that it believed the money supply was coming back under control and indicated that further reductions in interest rates would soon be possible. In an unusual step, the Treasury issued a statement which read: "The rate of growth of the money supply is expected to fall back significantly. It also announced that it hoped to raise about £1,500m over the rest of the financial year through a new issue of index-linked bonds to investors aged 60 and over."

trading resumed, prices soared and there were rises of up to 12%. The statement was seen in the City as a move to soothe nerves after two sets of poor financial statistics and to clear the way for a reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate (MLR) within the next few weeks. In the money markets short-term interest rates generally fell by about a half per cent in late trading, while government stocks advanced by as much as 12. The Financial Times 30 share index jumped 11.9 to 303.9—a new "high" for the year.

that the central government borrowing requirement in August had been £1,566m, bringing the total for the first five months of the present financial year to £6,957m, more than £2,000m higher than in the same period of the previous year. The borrowing requirement for this financial year is estimated at £9,300m. A great deal of the recent growth in the money supply had arisen from adjustments in the financial system that had followed the ending, in mid-June, of the old "corset" controls on the banking system. These had the effect of forcing a good deal of credit business out of the banking system into instruments that went unrecorded in the money supply. Now that the "corset" controls had been removed, much of that business had returned to the mainstream banking system and, hence, the Treasury also announced

Truce called in struggle for control of Westward

By Philip Robinson
Financial Staff
Mr Peter Cadbury, who was voted out as chairman of Westward Television in July and Lord Harris of Greenwich, the channel's present chairman, yesterday called a temporary truce in their battle for the management of the station. Mr Cadbury will be allowed to hold the extraordinary meeting of shareholders in London today, but will not act on any resolutions passed. Lord Harris has said he will not appeal against a High Court decision which allowed Mr Cadbury to hold the meeting. After talks lasting a day and a half, the two factions decided that, for the moment, the running of Westward should be left with the present board.

Mini Metro a world beater at 83mpg

By Edward Townsend
BL's Mini Metro, to be launched on October 6, will be the most economical car in Europe, government tests have shown. Depending on conditions, it can average from 42 to 83 miles per gallon. The company was hoping to announce the petrol consumption figures at the launch, but after confirmation by the Department of Transport they were leaked yesterday. BL could scarcely conceal its delight at the results of the consumption tests, carried out by the Automobile Association. They show that in urban driving conditions the car will average 41.5 miles per gallon, at 75 mph 41.7 miles, at 56 mph 58.3 miles and at a steady 30 mph a world beater 83 miles per gallon. The consumption results should be a significant boost to the Metro's sales potential. BL has said that if the new car, which has cost £275m to develop, is a failure, its mass-produced car business will be beyond rescue. It is proving that the car will lift the company's dismal market share and help to depress the 60 per cent of the market taken by imports. At all speed levels, the Metro apparently can travel further per gallon than its rivals. The 58.3 miles per gallon recorded for the 1000cc model at a steady 56mph compares with 46.1 miles for the equivalent Fiat 127, 50.4 miles for the Ford Fiesta 957cc, 52.6 miles for the Renault 5 TLE and 48.5 miles for BL's own Mini 1000. The best-selling Japanese rival to the Metro, the Datsun Cherry 100A, has a 56mph consumption figure of 44.8 miles. Prices of the Metro range will not be revealed until the launch date which is just 11 days before the opening of this year's motor show at the Birmingham National Exhibition Centre. Details of the Metro's fuel-saving qualities are being given to some 3,000 BL dealers and distributors who are getting a preview of the car during a series of cruise liner voyages to the Isle of Man this week. Some dealers were reported to have been so overcome by the car's qualities that they have been "on the verge of tears", while others have telephoned BL on their return to say that the Metro is "absolutely magnificent". The Metro launch comes as leaders of the British car industry are trying to persuade the Japanese manufacturers to impose another year of voluntary restraint on the United Kingdom market. The outcome of the Tokyo talks should be known today. The importance of the Metro is certain to be emphasized on Friday when Sir Michael Edwards, the BL chairman, is to announce a set of depressing half-year financial results. Last year, the state-owned company suffered a pre-tax trading loss of £122.2m.

'Express' halted

The editor of the Daily Express, Mr Arthur Firth, said last night that the paper would not be published in London because of a dispute involving Linotype operators. He said the Manchester and Scottish editions were not affected.

Buying Dewar's is like investing in a yearling and discovering it's an Arkle

Dewar's
Possibly a touch more expensive, always unquestionably smoother.



Iranians deported from Britain leaving Heathrow

Lost Britons like poor few of Britain

police and the monarchy are the only most Britons think right with. According to a survey, compared with other leading countries, Britons think they have more strikes, unions, and a desire to work less hard, poorer pay, less efficient government and less modern factory plant. But most people see Britain as a society that respects freedom and money.

Unreay chief angry

director of the Downey nuclear plant said he was "disgusted" by BBC Panorama programme which described the loss of two plutonium pins. The programme was not balanced and ignored many achievements at Downey, he said. The director had been given a letter to reply to the allegations.

vil Service malaise

Whitehall officials have privately expressed concern about morale in the Service. Public criticism, manpower planning changes, in pensions and action prospects are cited, as well as anti-party by some ministers to streamline the central government machine could be jeopardized by the service, according to some permanent staff.

neral caution

ssor Macquand, a former Labour MP, urged reactions among Liberals at annual conference in Blackpool to appeal for Mr David Steel, the party leader, to form a coalition before the election with Mr Roy Jenkins and Labour wingers.

Six of 10 US units unready for combat

Six of the 10 army combat divisions in the United States were regarded as being unready for combat last December, according to a confidential army report. Another three divisions were combat ready but had important deficiencies. The New York Times, which disclosed the report, said the most recent ratings were comparable with last December.

One party democracy

In an interview in which he stressed his belief in democracy, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, said he believed in a one party system. An official said opposition was a waste of taxpayers' money. He said the coalition Government was working well.

Lord Dilhorne dies

Lord Dilhorne, the Conservative Lord Chancellor from 1962 to 1964, has died aged 75. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, QC, MP for South Northampton, was Solicitor-General from 1951 to 1954 and Attorney-General from then until 1962. Since 1963 he had been a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Ugly Britain: John Young, Planning Reporter of The Times, looks at Gloucester in the first of a series on the unacceptable face of urban redevelopment

Football hooliganism: The Minister for Sport has urged league clubs to consider halting the sale of alcohol at grounds. Madrid: Non-aligned nations try to avoid East-West clash on security. Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 21-28; La creme de la creme, 24, 25; Appointments, 26; Property 8, 9, 26.

Ford top job goes to sales chief

Mr Sam Toy, aged 57, director of sales for Ford, has been named as the new managing director to succeed Sir Terence Beckett, newly appointed head of the Confederation of British Industry. Mr Toy's succession to the top job at Ford comes as the company launches its new drive for its new Escort car.

Chileans fear a 'Yes' vote may intensify repression

From Malcolm Brown
Santiago, Sept 9
Fears are growing in Chile that a strong "Yes" vote in Thursday's plebiscite could lead to an intensification of repression. The Chilean people are being asked to vote on a proposed new constitution approved by President Augusto Pinochet which would effectively prolong the President's power for 16 more years.

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Many of those detained were young and in several cases torture is alleged to have been used. The arrests were often by uniformed police, but it is claimed that interrogations, which took place at police stations, were in several instances carried out by officials of the National Information Centre.

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HOME NEWS

Civil Service morale under strain in face of criticisms and cuts

By Peter Hennessy

Serious concern has been expressed privately by senior officials in Whitehall that the Civil Service, particularly in its middle and lower ranks, is facing the strong possibility of a severe collapse in morale and effectiveness.

Among factors mentioned as contributory causes are public and parliamentary criticism, manpower cuts, planned changes in the system of pay and pensions and a slowdown in promotion prospects. A particularly potent element in the decline of self-esteem is judged to be the antipathy displayed by some ministers towards civil servants as a breed.

The unfavourable attitude of the Prime Minister, although she has not been mentioned by name even in the most confidential of internal Whitehall correspondence, towards the worth of a large part of the public service is seen by many civil servants as one of the main stimulants of the malaise.

Some permanent secretaries believe that what they regard as the Cabinet's commendable efforts to streamline the central government machine by making it more efficient and economy-minded could be jeopardised by avoidable resentment on the

part of civil servants who have come to feel that ministers regard them as objects of little value, delaying the country's economic recovery through the resources they consume.

Feelings shared by many in the senior ranks of the Civil Service have been expressed by Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, Whitehall's largest employer and biggest spender, in a private letter to Sir Derek Rayner. The latter is the joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of government waste, who has been leading the drive for improved efficiency.

In his letter to Sir Derek, which is part of a continuing correspondence, Sir Frank proposes two possible remedies for the malaise. First, ministers should praise the work of their officials publicly where praise is merited.

Secondly, high performance by individual civil servants and those undertaking especially demanding tasks should be recognised by a system of special payments within the hierarchy of career grades and it more efficient and economy-minded could be jeopardised by avoidable resentment on the

Unions unite for battle over wage restraint

By Paul Routledge

Civil Service union leaders are making confidential discussions for a conflict with the Government over pay this winter.

Seven unions have united to create a "central planning committee" to coordinate industrial action that may be mounted against the Cabinet's tough line on wage restraint in the public sector.

It will meet next week to review options for resistance to the Government's decision to fix an "arbitrary" salary rise for 650,000 white-collar civil servants. Five main areas of action, from propaganda to industrial action, are being examined.

Unions in the Civil Service have been asked to consider the implications of a campaign of general and selective, and other appropriate, industrial action, which it is clearly recognized could result in large-scale suspensions of Government staff.

The coordinating committee is made up of one representative of each of the main unions,

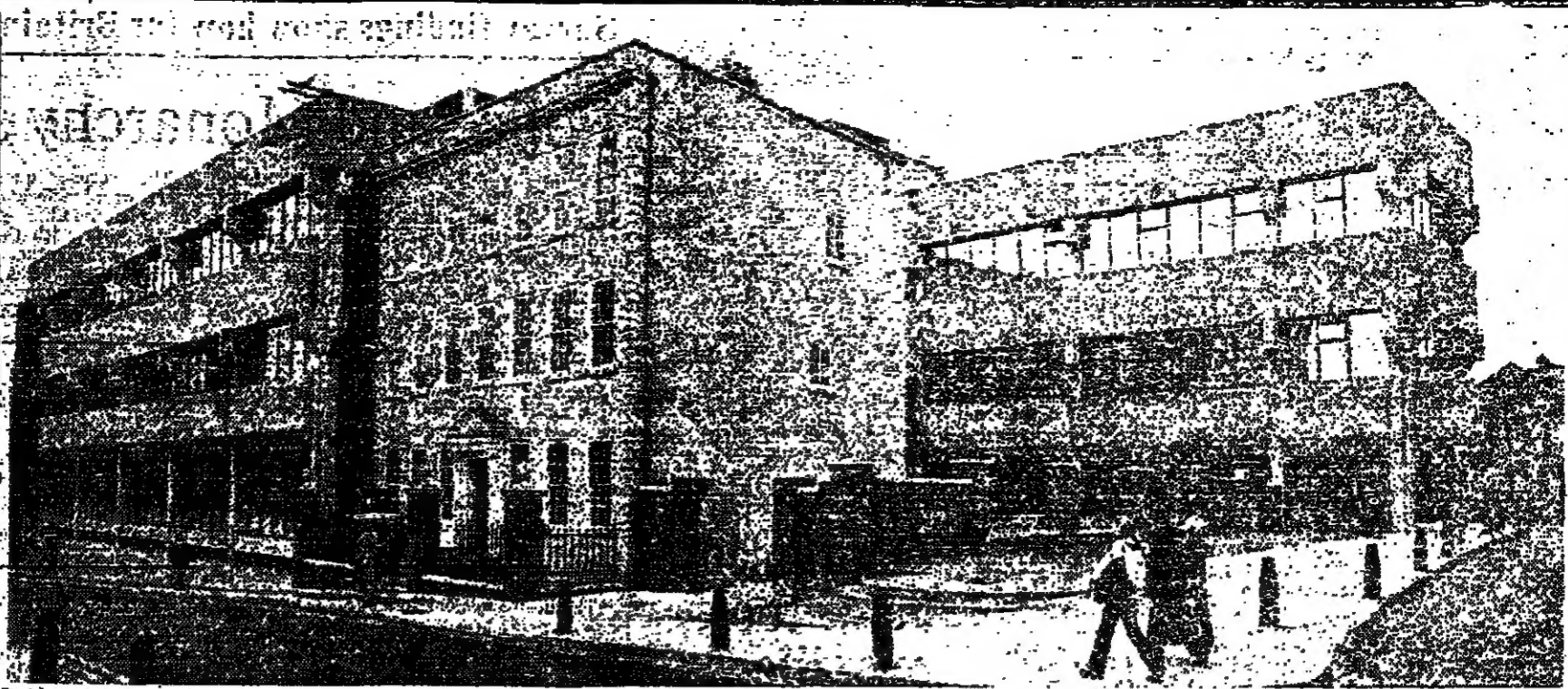
the Civil Service Union, the Inland Revenue Staffs Federation, the Civil and Public Services Association, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, the Institution of Engineering Technicians, the Association of Government Supervisors and Ratio Officers, and the Prison Officers Association.

Meeting under "straightforward terms of reference", it is to consider details of a campaign of industrial action and make recommendations to the union side's main policy committee "for implementation".

Each union has also been asked to examine urgently its funds available.

Finally, the planning committee is to consider whether the TUC should be brought into any campaign.

The Civil Service militancy initiative is gaining ground unexpectedly, early in the 1980-81 pay round. Government staff are not due for their next increase until April 1, but the industrial action preparations come after a warning from Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, that civil servants will be rigorously enforced next winter



The modern telephone exchange in Gloucester is an inappropriate neighbour for this handsome older building. The council now thinks it was a mistake.

When development spoils the charm of centuries past

The trouble with the planning system is that it cannot prevent bad architecture. Mr Peter Price, secretary of the Gloucester Civic Trust, observes: "No government or local authority can force a developer to employ a good architect."

In the past two decades there have been several developments in this historic cathedral city that should never have been allowed. Not all are as hideous as the college of technology which confronts the ruins of medieval Greyfriars; some are pleasant and popular, such as the Kings Square shopping precinct. But together they have combined to destroy much of the charm, character, and mystery that are the legacy of past centuries.

The process began nearly twenty years ago with the plan for a new shopping precinct, the relocation of the city centre by the eminent architect, Geoffrey Jellicoe. That was followed by

The Government, in a draft circular to local authorities last month made proposals for speeding planning procedures and reducing what is seen as bureaucratic and unnecessary delays. They met with warm approval from the building industry and qualified enthusiasm from architects but dismay from local authorities and conservation groups, and outright hostility from the Royal Town Planning Institute and the National and Local Government Officers' Association.

The present system of control is said by its defenders to have prevented the excesses that would have resulted from un-

controlled development and to have helped to preserve the character of towns, villages and individual buildings.

But those who regard the system as cumbersome are entitled also to question its effectiveness. Contemporary Britain is perhaps less ugly than it might be, but certainly uglier than it should be. The planners have made appalling mistakes in promoting destructive and unpopular redevelopment and in failing to guard against unwelcome change and intrusion. In the first of an occasional series, JOHN YOUNG describes some obvious and other less well known examples.

Gloucester, a relatively small provincial city, with a population of under 100,000, it has been notably successful in attracting industry and commerce and in diversifying its economic base, which at one time was heavily dependent on a few big firms.

In fairness to the council it has become much more conservation-conscious in recent years. In conjunction with the trust, it has established a design committee, to which important planning applications are automatically sent for comment.

Mr Beaumont says: "We are lucky in that there is not the total conflict between the conservationists and the council that you find in some places."

Mr Price agrees. "We are by no means critical of everything the city does. We have a good relationship, and have had for some years."

Nonetheless, the damage cannot be undone. The next battle is likely to be over the redevelopment of the former docks, where the British Waterways Board is said to be anxious to demolish several impressive warehouses.

The council and the trust are expected to press for restoration. A victory for them would improve Gloucester's badly damaged reputation.

Drug addict claims £10,000 from NHS

By Lucy Hodges

An ex-serviceman who claims he has lost 25 years of his life as well as his wife and his business because of addiction to amphetamines is asking the health service for £10,000 in compensation.

Mr Robert Edwick, aged 57, says in a letter to the Mersey Regional Health Authority that he was put on a course of Deserline tablets for depression in 1954. "Over six years I took these tablets and became utterly addicted to them."

"But when the awful dangers were realised by the British Medical Association, doctors

and hospital consultants were advised and warned to cease or dramatically reduce issuing prescriptions."

Mr Edwick, who is being supported in his claim by the Citizens' Commission on Human Rights, a Scientology-backed organisation, then took to stealing and forging prescriptions to get the drug.

Before 1960 he had been able to buy the amphetamines in chemist shops after the drug was initially prescribed at Mosley Hill Hospital.

After serving nine prison sentences, Mr Edwick had an operation to help him, but it was unsuccessful and he

eventually returned to drugs. By that time he had lost his friends, his job and his marriage.

"He is now unemployed, and is officially prescribed eight to 10 Deserline tablets a day and gets a war pension disability allowance."

Mersey health authority said they were writing to Mr Edwick to explain that while they were sorry to hear of his deterioration in health there was no evidence to suggest the drugs were improperly prescribed. Complaints should be made within three years of treatment, not after 26 years.

Prizes for local councils in energy-saving scheme

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

Local government, which spends an estimated £1,000m each year on energy, is to be challenged to make savings through an award scheme announced yesterday.

With prizes worth £4,000, Tesco Stores Ltd, which pays nearly £7m in rates, launched the scheme with the support of local authority associations and the Local Authorities' Manage-

ment Services and Computer Committee.

It is estimated that the cost of energy for an average county council or big city authority is about £7m a year, and about £150,000 for an average district council.

Launching the scheme, Mr Francis Krejsa, Tesco property director, said his group had saved more than £1.3m last year on energy and this had played an important part in its efforts to hold consumer prices.

In brief

Factory farming defended

The National Farmers' Union yesterday replied to animal welfare critics by publishing a pamphlet in which it states that intensive factory farming is humane and efficient.

Mr Alan Jackson, deputy president of the union, told a press conference that implementing suggestions by campaigners would force up prices.

Magistrates told of 'animal Belsen'

Frederick Lane, aged 55, of Church Lane, Arnold, Nottingham, turned his home into an "animal Belsen", Nottingham magistrates were told yesterday. He was fined £200, with £210 costs, and banned from keeping a dog for 10 years after being found guilty of garroting and poisoning seven dogs.

Union leader cleared

Robert Tomlins, a leader of the National Graphical Association, was cleared by magistrates at Wolverhampton yesterday of using threatening behaviour on a picket line. Mr Tomlins, of Beverley Close, Bedford, was alleged to have shouted "kill the scabs" in a disturbance outside the offices of the Express and Star newspaper.

Ploughman's feat

Mr John Shave, farm foreman for F. and R. Kemp Ltd, of East Harling, Norfolk, claimed a new world ploughing marathon record of 149 hours 37 minutes, yesterday.

His sponsor will pay £1,600 to charities.

First-class conductors

The Post Office today issued stamps which honour the following British conductors: Sir Henry Wood (12p); Sir Thomas Beecham (13p); Sir Malcolm Sargent (13p) and Sir John Barbirolli (17p).

Early Titian on loan

An early work by Titian, "Portrait of a Young Man", has been lent to the National Gallery for a year by Lord Raitor. The painting, dating from about 1515, goes on show today.

Radio strike goes on

Production and engineering staff at Capital Radio, in London, decided yesterday to continue their strike over pay. The station is still broadcasting.

Cannabis inquiry

British customs investigators flew to The Netherlands yesterday in connection with two finds of cannabis resin on the south coast, worth a total of about £3m.

Refugee student grant

From next Monday refugees living in Britain will be entitled to the same student award benefits as home students when taking degree courses.

ENERGY BLUEPRINT NO 9

PLANNED EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN THE USE OF ELECTRICITY

All-electric hospital shows the way ahead.

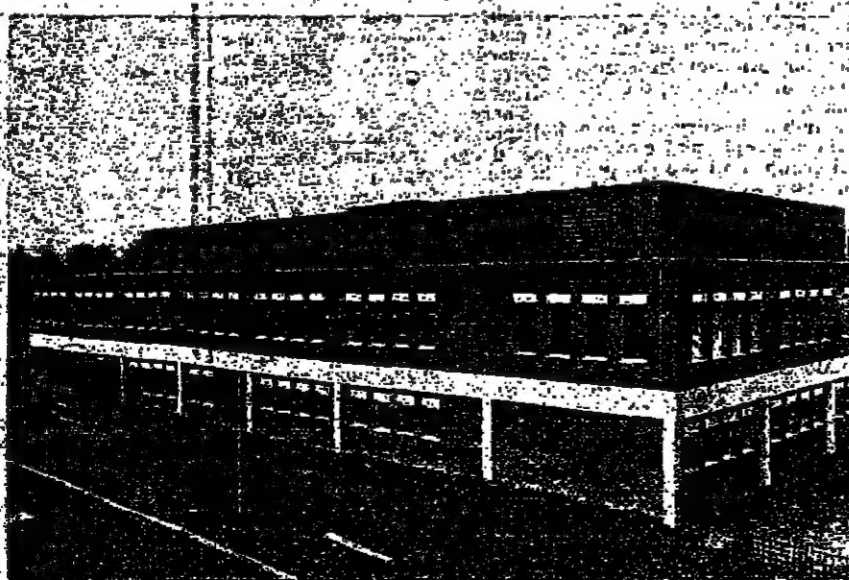
In the search for low-energy, high-efficiency buildings of the future, Britain's first all-electric hospital is giving an important lead.

Conceived as an innovative project required to meet normal DHSS standards for reliability and cost, St John's Hospital is a 120-bed geriatric unit in Peterborough. The low-energy design incorporates high levels of thermal insulation and heat recovery. Annual energy consumption for space heating and mechanical ventilation of some 280 kWh/m² is predicted - less than half the estimate for a conventional design.

Long Life

Considering that hospitals are long-life buildings, in continuous use for at least 60 years, the choice of energy source is an important factor in their design. It was to obtain working experience with the all-electric concept that the St John's Hospital design was proceeded with.

Underfloor heating is used generally to satisfy the building fabric heat loss at all times. The associated high levels of thermal insulation have more than halved the fabric heat loss expected in normal hospital design. The standards provided being well in excess of current Building Regulations. Integral with it



St John's Hospital, Peterborough. The low-energy design incorporates high levels of thermal insulation.

are completely sealed, double-glazed windows. These in turn obviously necessitated mechanical ventilation, and it is from the exhaust air handled by this that heat is reclaimed.

The heat recovery system consists of thermal wheels, together with run-around coils in areas where cross ventilation was regarded as a risk - in kitchens, toilets, isolation ward and so on. The combined system achieves about 60% sensible heat recovery with capital cost recovered in little more than a year.

Capital Cost

The underfloor heating uses off-peak electricity keeping the hospital at 21°C through the winter. It is specially designed to eliminate electrical interference with electronic medical equipment.

The greatest savings over traditional methods come on capital cost. The plant itself costs less, and there is no need for boiler

houses, flues or large service ducts. And it is these cost savings which allow investment in modern insulation and heat recovery techniques to achieve economical running. Maintenance is cheaper because cleaner electric operation means reduced decoration and cleaning bills. Similarly system maintenance costs less - electric space heating is inherently less prone to breakdown. And the absence of hot radiators is safer for patients, as well as giving maximum useable floor and wall space.

St John's Hospital includes a day clinic, isolation unit, physiotherapy, dentistry and X-ray departments. Catering is in an all-electric kitchen which serves the other buildings on site as well - 600 beds and an administration department. So although relatively small, the hospital is representative enough to provide a good test of the system's potential in larger installations. With its performance being monitored by the Electricity Council, the DHSS is confident that the full potential for savings will be made.

For more information tick box No. 1.

A new combination of proven techniques, pioneered in Germany and Switzerland and developed in Britain by the Electricity Supply Industry, can bring energy savings of up to 80% in indoor swimming pool installations. These techniques are now applicable to existing swimming pools as well as the new projects.

In the face of soaring fuel costs, swimming pools are not the most obvious target for cost-cutting exercises. Offices, shops and factories get far more attention. Yet only rarely can either commerce or industry show the spectacular sort of savings which are now possible, thanks to the application of heat pump heat recovery in indoor pools.

At Aberdeen, the Grampian Regional Council in association with the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board have proved these techniques in six swimming pools. Their indoor pool at Tullos has already been operational for over two years, clearly demonstrating that these energy savings are more than a mere possibility.

The key is not only to prevent waste; but also to put the waste process into reverse. This is made possible by a heat pump, which can recover heat normally wasted in both the air and water leaving the buildings. It can also dehumidify the air in the pool hall. The heat obtained can then be re-used. This heat recovery technique can achieve 50% savings in the total fuel and energy costs, compared with correctly operated conventional pools.

At Tullos indoor pool, the savings made are even greater because ozone has been used as the main pool water disinfectant and the potential for cost-cutting through air

Heat recovery system cuts pool heating costs by half.



Tullos... even greater savings.

dehumidification and recirculation is increased to the extent that over 75% of the air can be processed in this way. This in turn brings a significant reduction in the fresh-air heating requirement.

The vastly improved environment created by ozonisation brings major benefits in its own right. Everyone is familiar with the muggy chlorine-laden air of conventional pools halls, and the associated condensation problems. And with the development of

leisure centres, where the pool often shares the building with other facilities like sports halls or cafeterias, these problems loom large.

With ozone water treatment they no longer arise. The better quality pool water means that chlorine eye irritation is avoided. Experience of the higher attendances which result is proof enough of the improved conditions.

For more information tick box No. 2.



Britain's increasing number of potential air conditioning users now have a valuable new guide in their quest for safe, reliable and energy-efficient equipment.

In the 18 months since it was set up, the Air Conditioning Industry Approvals Authority (ACIAA) has tested a number of items of equipment, and has published its first list of those considered worthy of its label of approval - Approved for Safety and Certified for Performance.

Only a manufacturer who has applied for and passed these stringent tests is allowed to display the label which tells you his equipment is approved in this way.

Testing is undertaken by the Electricity Council's internationally recognised Appliance Testing Laboratories (ATL). The ATL are represented on most British Standards technical committees, and are involved in testing work for Government, manufacturers and Electricity Boards - so their new work for the air conditioning industry is backed by sound expertise and long experience.

This symbol points the way to improved air conditioning.

Sponsored by the Air Conditioning Industry Board, the ACIAA was set up in recognition of the overdue need for a set of UK standards in this field. Other countries, where air conditioning has always enjoyed the acceptance now rapidly growing in Britain, have long had such standards. Now British users can feel the same degree of confidence when buying air conditioning, which many consider a vital investment through its contribution to improved comfort and efficiency.

A particularly important part of the approvals list gives the energy-efficiency ratio of the equipment. This expresses the total

energy input compared to the rated output in kW - what you get out for what you put in.

But the thoroughness of the approvals procedure is not limited merely to the testing itself. Written into the scheme is provision for periodic visits to factories for checks on quality control. The point of this testing and approvals procedure has one simple aim - customer confidence in air conditioning equipment which bears the ACIAA label: Approved for Safety and Certified for Performance.

For more information tick box No. 3.

Please send me copies of leaflets/information on the following topics. Please tick as appropriate (UK only).

☐ 1. Heat Recovery

☐ 2. Tullos Pool

☐ 3. Air Conditioning

Please send the coupon to: Colin Sloan, The Electricity Council, 30 Millbank, London SW 14 4RD.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSITION _____

Using our energy can save yours.

PLANELECTRIC

The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

HOME NEWS

Minister for sport urges football clubs to consider ban on the sale of alcohol at grounds

Football clubs should consider banning the sale of alcohol at grounds, Mr Hector Monro, Minister for Sport, said yesterday.

Monro's proposal comes after violence at Oldham and the death of a supporter at Middlesbrough on Saturday.

Mr Monro said that he was disturbed and shocked by the incidents. "We must all pull together to stop this mindless violence but in the final analysis it is football itself which must take the major part in putting its own house in order."

Despite criticism from some quarters, he said, he believed the police were doing an outstanding job in difficult circumstances and under severe provocation.

"Calls for tougher sentences have been made and the Government has ensured that the courts have the power to impose stiff penalties on offenders. In doing so they will support the police in their arduous duties."

It was government policy to

increase the provision of attendance centres to deal with young offenders. Since they took office, an additional 17 attendance centres had been started and with eight more due to open shortly there would be a total of 102 centres by the beginning of next month.

"Particular emphasis has been given to increasing the number of centres dealing with offenders in the 17 to 20 age range," Mr Monro said.

"The attendance centre order is particularly suitable for these offenders, since it deprives them of their liberty at just that time, Saturday afternoon, when they might otherwise cause trouble at a football match."

Mr Monro said that it was stated at a recent Home Office conference on violence on transport that alcohol greatly contributed to football hooliganism. "I firmly believe this to be the case."

The National Union of Licensed Victuallers said yesterday that it would welcome a

ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol at football grounds.

Murder hunt: Det Chief Supr Raymond Basham, head of Cleveland CID, who is leading the hunt for the killer of Mr Craig French, aged 17, of Billingham, travelled to Nottingham with 10 detectives yesterday.

Mr French died after an incident at the end of Saturday's match between Middlesbrough and Nottingham Forest. He received head injuries.

In Middlesbrough detectives made house-to-house inquiries yesterday to try to trace witnesses. The police said the response to an appeal for witnesses had been good.

Grimsby action: Grimsby Town Football Club said yesterday that any supporters causing trouble or damage at Blundell Park or on away trips would be banned from the ground and all further outings.

The club intends to institute proceedings against any supporter causing damage.



Barry Justice: "three main difficulties"

Depressed actor took own life

Mr Barry Justice, the television actor, aged 39, shot himself two months after joining Exit, the voluntary euthanasia society, an inquest was told yesterday. The star of *The Pallisers* series left a note saying he had "exercised his inalienable right of choice."

Dr Paul Knapman, the Westminister Coroner, was told by Mr Justice's doctor, Dr Robert Lefever, that the actor had three main difficulties, work, depression and drink.

Mr Justice was particularly concerned about trouble in getting regular employment. He had bouts of depression and would sometimes cry for no apparent reason. Also, over the years, he had bouts of drinking excess alcohol, Dr Lefever said.

Lord Thomson said the awards of new independent television contracts would be announced on December 28. 48-day prediction: Mr Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru president, who said he is prepared to starve to death over the issue, said yesterday that his ordeal would last about 40 days (the Press Association reports).

He plans to begin his fast, taking water only, on October 5. SNP "solidarity": Scottish National Party members are to be asked to take part in an act of self-denial on October 6 (four Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

The party president, Mr William Wolfe, said yesterday that he would put it to the national executive this week. The 40,000 members would be asked to deny themselves something or send a contribution to Plaid Cymru.

Survey findings show how far Britain's national morale has sunk

Police and Monarchy survive pyre of beliefs

About the only things the British think are right with Britain appear to be the police and the monarchy, according to the findings of the second survey carried out by Opinion Research and Communications for *The Times* and the Committee for Research into Public Attitudes.

Like most foreigners, the great majority of citizens seem to think that our police are wonderful. And the Monarchy is still overwhelmingly approved.

For the rest our morale is depressed and, apart from thinking that we are still more tolerant and polite than other nations, the great majority of Britons have a very low opinion of their island race.

Compared with other leading countries we think that we have:

More strikes
Unions which cooperate less with management
The desire to work less hard
Less pride in our work
Poorest pay for comparable jobs
Less efficient management
Less modern equipment in our factories

Surprising perhaps even more is that our self-quoted belief in our quality of life and our basic creativity have also taken a tumble.

The depressing examples of the urgency and size of the job which needs to be done to nurse Britain back to economic, moral and physical health are among the findings of the survey.

The first survey, which was reported in *The Times* in two parts in June, was an investigation of employee attitudes to the protestant work ethic and of workers' attitudes to life and opportunities. This survey, based on a national sample of adults, takes the inquiry wider, looking in more detail at the class issue and at our perception of the British in relation to comparable industrial societies.

The picture the British have of the British in the key areas was as follows:

Have more strikes 73
Work less hard 69
Unions less in new factories and machinery 67
Are paid less than people elsewhere doing comparable jobs 65
Have unions which cooperate less with management 64
Have less pride in their work 63
Have less efficient management 59
Have less modern machinery in their factories 57

The only two criteria which showed a clear sense of pride were:

Are more tolerant and polite 83
Have a better police force 85

Somewhere in between, where the grey areas, there was not a majority for self-censoring nor yet a majority for praise. These include the much vaunted "quality of life" so often praised by expatriate Americans, national pride, creativity and efficiency of the Government.

Two further questions underlined how very far our national morale has sunk. One was concerned with industrial and economic problems. To avoid bias, some of the statements considered were put in a positive sense (ie, Britain makes better quality products than she did 25 years ago) and others in a negative way (Britain is the least efficient industrial nation in Europe).

It did not do in any real way to deny the generally gloomy view we take of ourselves and our affairs.

The second question was concerned with the future of the country. The survey, but with the viewpoint of adults as a whole rather than workers only. With one exception (that people are not resigned to becoming the "poor man" of Europe) it was again gloomy.

Salmon: Britain is holding back British workers from increasing productivity. The British people are resigned to becoming the "poor man" of Europe. The British have lost their pride in their work. The British have lost their pride in their work.

However, when one turns away from economic endeavour and success towards values and qualities, the story is rather different. It is clear that most people still have faith in Britain as a caring society and one which adheres to individual freedom and respect for law.

Q: Turning aside from work, would you say whether Britain is a good, reasonable or a bad country for the following things:

The police: 85% Yes, 15% No. The monarchy: 85% Yes, 15% No. The quality of life: 45% Yes, 55% No. The efficiency of the government: 45% Yes, 55% No.

It is interesting that class division and snobbery, the educational system and the political system come in for the highest criticism. In the first survey, taken in a work context, class distinction came very low down the scale and was clearly not considered a major problem or priority by workers generally in relation to industry's other difficulties. This is confirmed in the above table by the fact that a majority think the country reasonable or good in the context of class.

Further questions suggested a somewhat contradictory attitude to class and snobbery. Though confirming that it is by no means unusual in taking the temperature of public opinion, men and women can quite happily hold two opposing points of view at their minds at the same time, producing one in response to one set of stimuli and the other in response to the back of his consciousness as it is produced into the open.

In this, national sample of the adult population the aim was to go more deeply into the attitudes of class, knowledge of class and class identification.

The data suggest three interesting conclusions:

One: There is a tendency to class mobility. ("My parents were lower in class position than myself, but my children will be higher than I am.")

Two: There is a general view that class does have an influence on social life, on getting a good job, on getting promotion and getting children to a good public school. In other words, the notion of class distinction still lives.

Three: In practice people are more likely to let the present class system than against it, and despite the majority view that class distinction does work to disadvantage in the ways mentioned above, there is no majority in favour of sweeping it away.

Q: Would you like to see the class system in Britain swept away?

Yes: 45%, No: 55%. The survey was based on an interview with a nationally representative sample of 1,010 electors, carried out between 29 June and 29 July, 1980. All figures in tables are percentages.

The Commission for Research into Public Attitudes is a group of distinguished businessmen under the chairmanship Lord Plowden who commission research to ensure that issues of public interest are debated in the full knowledge of a majority public opinion. It is entirely non-partisan in its activities and aims.

The survey was based on an interview with a nationally representative sample of 1,010 electors, carried out between 29 June and 29 July, 1980. All figures in tables are percentages.

Upper class: 4%, Lower middle class: 1%, Middle middle class: 1%, Lower middle class: 1%, Working class: 1%, Don't know: 1%.

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Man dies in remand cell fire

A man on remand was found dead yesterday in his smoke-filled cell at Armley Jail, Leeds.

Trevor Baird, aged 39, who faced charges of attempted abduction, assault, burglary and theft of a car, was found dead in a smoke-filled cell at Remand Centre, Warrington, in July.

Anderson had been jailed for life 24 hours earlier after his part in the murder of two women at the Boarded Barn mansion in Cheshire.

Mr Baird, of no fixed address, was arrested in June after an alleged attempt to kidnap a girl aged nine. He was remanded by magistrates on September 5.

In 1975 he was given a five-year sentence for rape, robbery, burglary and possessing a firearm. He was released in September, 1978, and last May was given a conditional discharge for burglary.

'One push of button' idea for Welsh viewers

By Kenneth Gosling

Lord Thomson of Monifieth, deputy chairman and chairman designate of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, spoke yesterday on the question of television programmes in Wales.

The IBA and the BBC had a duty to cooperate to provide the best possible Welsh language service, conscious that the public interest overrode rivalries, he said.

Replying to members of the Broadcasting Press Guild, whom he was addressing in London, he said: "The idea being explored at the moment is that the expanded Welsh language programmes at peak hours should be on two channels, partly Channel Four (due to begin in two years) and partly on BBC 2. It would mean a button-push for the Welsh language viewer in an evening."

"But to make it simple and effective requires very detailed scheduling in advance between the BBC and Channel Four; it is what we have got to work on. It is a new development and not an easy development."

"The decision here is not for the broadcasting organizations but a highly political decision for Parliament, and if by a

majority they were to feel it had to be done on one channel, then of course the IBA would do it."

But on the purely broadcasting aspects, the best judgment one can make of the overall interest of those watching television in Wales is that to do it in this way is the best mix.

Lord Thomson said the awards of new independent television contracts would be announced on December 28. 48-day prediction: Mr Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru president, who said he is prepared to starve to death over the issue, said yesterday that his ordeal would last about 40 days (the Press Association reports).

He plans to begin his fast, taking water only, on October 5. SNP "solidarity": Scottish National Party members are to be asked to take part in an act of self-denial on October 6 (four Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

The party president, Mr William Wolfe, said yesterday that he would put it to the national executive this week. The 40,000 members would be asked to deny themselves something or send a contribution to Plaid Cymru.

KLM's pipeline to the Gulf flows seven days a week.

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MONDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Bristol
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon
Jersey

TUESDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Birmingham
Norwich
Manchester
Hull
Shannon

WEDNESDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Bristol
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork
Shannon
Jersey

THURSDAY

Heathrow
Gatwick
Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Bristol
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork

FRIDAY

Heathrow
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Southampton
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Cardiff
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Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork

SATURDAY

Heathrow
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Southampton
Birmingham
East Midlands
Cardiff
Bristol
Norwich
Manchester
Leeds/Bradford
Teesside
Newcastle
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Edinburgh
Cork

SUNDAY

Heathrow
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Abu Dhabi, Dhahran, Dubai and Kuwait.

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Everything's under one roof. It has moving

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Ask your Travel Agent for KLM's quick reference timetable for your local airport. You're sure to find a service that'll move you smoothly to the Gulf.



Catch the plane that catches the plane from Amsterdam



Courage in old age deserves a bequest of practical help

Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks

"Just as I am proud of our soldiers, I salute the fortitude of old people battling against very difficult housing often condemned to live in lonely solitude."

When I am no longer alive I want my support to continue, and it will do so through Help the Aged whose flats and Day Centres are doing so much to give back the happiness that should be part of old age. I am glad, too, that they send food and other aid to some of the world's desperately hungry people. For I have seen the near starvation they endure."

Gifts to charities are exempt from Capital Transfer Tax even if a donor dies within a year or makes a bequest on death the exemption limit is now £200,000.

Commemorate someone dear to you now. £150 inscribes a name on the dedication plaque of a day centre in memory of a loved one. Your family name or your own name can also be commemorated.

May we send details to you or your advisers. Please write to: The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room 199, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP. £100 names a hospital bed overseas.

WEST EUROPE

Non-aligned nations move to avert East-West clash at Madrid conference on European security

Madrid, Sept. 9. Neutral and non-aligned nations moved swiftly here today to head off a threatening clash between East and West at preparations for the second review of the 35-nation Helsinki agreement of 1975.

The preparatory session opened in low-key fashion, with no public hint of controversy. But senior officials said there could be serious trouble ahead in settling conference procedures for the main meeting which opens on November 11.

The United States and its Nato allies, except the Soviet Union to press for a timetable that would limit discussion on issues such as Afghanistan and human rights.

The nine neutral and non-aligned participants, led by Austria, met privately soon after the opening of the session to begin framing a compromise formula to bridge procedural differences between the 17 Western governments and the seven non-aligned states.

"It is clear that both sides are looking to us to suggest a way out, and we shall have to respond," a senior neutral delegate said.

All European nations except Albania are taking part, together with the United States and Canadian governments.

Outside the Western, communist and neutral groups, the Vatican and Mexico are also represented. In the next four to five weeks, diplomats will seek agreement on ground rules for

the main debate, scheduled to last three months.

The debate will range over the fulfilment of 10 basic principles agreed by leaders of the 35 states at the first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at Helsinki in 1975. The review conference in Belgrade in 1978 ended in East-West deadlock over human rights.

Today's conference was opened in the heavily-guarded Palace of Congresses by Sen. Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, the new Spanish Foreign Minister.

He made an hour after he was sworn in by King Juan Carlos, following a Government reshuffle. Delegates were kept waiting for 25 minutes to give Sen. Perez-Llorca time to drive from the royal residence.

In a welcoming speech, the Spanish Foreign Minister urged delegates to work for "peace in liberty and liberty through cooperation".

He proposed a new "Spirit of Madrid" to continue the "Spirit of Helsinki" created five years ago at a time when there were high hopes for East-West détente.

The conference convened at a time of renewed East-West tension following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the strikes and government upheaval in Poland.

While Western delegates hoped for much progress would be made in the present political atmosphere, setting

new goals for détente, neutral diplomats said they felt the general mood was less pessimistic than seemed likely in recent weeks.

The 30-minute opening ceremony consisted only of the Spanish Foreign Minister's speech and the choice of a chairman for the first working session tomorrow. The chairmanship will rotate daily in alphabetical order.

Mr. Max Kampelman, the chief American delegate who is a Washington lawyer and close friend of President Carter, was chosen the first chairman when the name of the United States delegation was picked out of a glass urn in a brief lot-drawing.

Western delegates said they would call for open-ended debate on all issues affecting the Helsinki principles, including the Soviet record in fulfilling human rights commitments. They said the West would also seek to condemn Moscow over its actions in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union was expected to push for a timetable allowing less time for issues such as human rights and Afghanistan and more time for military détente and disarmament.

Neutral and non-aligned officials said they were seeking a compromise which they hoped would avert an open clash. First contacts with the Soviet delegation indicated this might be possible, they said.



Vehicles burning in Amsterdam after police evicted squatters in the city's worst street violence since April.

Amsterdam repairs the damage after rioting

Amsterdam, Sept. 9. The city was being cleaned up today after the worst street violence since the rioting which marked the inauguration of Queen Beatrix in April.

Municipal workers removed barricades erected by hundreds of squatters and their supporters who fought running battles with police in the city centre until the early hours of the morning.

More than 20 people, includ-

ing 11 policemen, were injured. Police used tear gas and water cannon and made repeated baton charges to disperse the young protesters.

The fighting broke out last night after police moved into a building on one of Amsterdam's most elegant canals, the Herengracht, to evict squatters, four of whom were arrested.

Department store windows, shattered by stones hurled by the squatters, were boarded up

today. Windows in the nearby Royal Palace on the main Dam Square, where Queen Beatrix was sworn in, were also broken.

Fighting had been torn up by squatters for use as weapons. Five protesters, including a 24-year-old Spaniard living in Amsterdam, were arrested for throwing stones.

At one stage a crowd of about 1,000 marched to the canal-side building used by the squatters and pelted it

The squatters were complaining about the chronic housing shortage in the city, where about 50,000 people are officially listed as looking for accommodation.

Charmen for Zurich: The Zurich City Council has approved the purchase of a new water cannon—costing the equivalent of £43,000—for use in suppressing public disorders (our Geneva Correspondent writes).

Peace plan proposed in fishermen's strike

From Ian Murray
Paris, Sept. 9

New proposals to resolve the eight-week-old fishermen's strike in the port of Boulogne have been drawn up by the fleet owners. At a mass meeting of the men today, however, the union leaders said they would be seeking further negotiations with the owners before putting the offer to the strikers.

The owners apparently have agreed to a longer period for working out the new manning levels they claim are needed if the fleets are to be run efficiently. The offer rejected by the men last Friday stipulated that these levels would have to be agreed by the end of this month.

This slight softening of the fleet owners' position, however, does not alter their determination to make economies by cutting the size of crews.

While at local level there is still a common purpose between the two trade union federations involved, the socialist-led CFDT and the Communist-led CGT, the ramifications of the dispute have further aggravated the argument between the two groups at national level. The CGT, who have advised their members to continue the strike, have accused the CFDT of weakening the men's position by giving no advice to their members.

While the national spokesmen attack each other, therefore, the local leaders in Boulogne have made it clear that they want to settle the matter at local level.

M Debré tries to rouse France from its apathy

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept. 9

M. Michel Debré, the former prime minister and valiant guardian of Gaullist orthodoxy, has declared himself a candidate for the presidency in an unqualified indictment of six years of Giscard government, on television last night.

Although the tone was more strident than usual, he condemned the lack of inspiration and the fatalism of France's recent leaders in the face of its great challenges of our times. He also had a few harsh words for the pusillanimity and lesser taste of the Western democracies in general.

One can disagree sharply with his trenchant opinions, with his constant dramatization of events and his unbridled cult of General de Gaulle. But one cannot help admiring the unswerving courage and strength of conviction of this man of 80, who has gone alone into the battle of the presidential elections, unsupported by his party, in order to tell his fellow countrymen the things he feels they ought to hear. He also wants to expose them from the pharisee of the consumer society.

He inspires respect, if not jubilation, and raises the tone of debate above petty political lacerations. With him in the arena, one can be certain the issues facing France will not be overlooked in next year's campaign.

His fundamental disagreement with all that the Giscard approach to policy and verbatim stand for was crystal clear.

"France has wasted in time the past seven years," he declared, "and, consequently, we are late. What seems to dominate today is a sort of acceptance of a so-called reality. It is time to tell French men and women that another policy is only possible, but it is not only possible, but it is necessary for their future."

Turning to Gaullism and Socialism, Moderatism and Republicanism alike, he said neither the Majority nor the Opposition had ever told Frenchmen the truth. President Giscard d'Estaing and M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, talked about the need for greater effort, but did not do very much.

"As for ambition, let us not mention it. There is none save the ambition of the man who does not consider the stability of the currency the sole criterion of success, when all the other economic indicators are in the red," he exclaimed.

The communiques published at Afghanistan after the Venice summit had been lukewarm, he said. There is a lack of men who dare to say things as they are. There is no inspiration in French policy. I have the duty to be the expression of a policy of determination against a sentiment of surrender.

He insisted that without intervention in Poland, which would be unacceptable, France could have recalled that it had never accepted the Yalta partition of Europe, and "hold out a hand to the Poles" by helping them economically.

He would stay, he said, the whole course of the campaign. "I shall go to the end. I shall not give way to anyone. I joined the race to convince and to win."

Being the man he is, he could hardly say anything else. But his chances are not put higher next year than five to eight per cent of the poll.

Though he denied that he had "formed the ranks of the Opposition," his highly critical attack can hardly be put to President Giscard's will as it is difficult to imagine M. Debré calling on his supporters in the first place to "switch to the President in the second."

Polish clerk in 'S' embassy held on spy charge

London, Sept. 9. A Polish employee of the United States Embassy in Rome has been held on suspicion of spying for the Polish secret service, the St. German Federal Prosecutor's office said today.

Henry Dimski, aged 46, who had worked for four years in the embassy's budget office, was arrested last month.

He was employed as a clerk in the budget office and access to documents on

agriculture and culture. He was alleged to have been in contact with a Polish agent in Rome.

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Sophia Loren faces jail on tax charge

Rome, Sept. 9. Despite the general destruction of myths, the idea of Sophia Loren in the women's wing of Italian prisons would have a bitter taste. That, however, will be the situation if President Pertini decides not to pardon her for the tax offences she committed last year.

She is alleged to have failed to file a tax assessment for the year 1973 and was first sentenced to five months in prison. On appeal this was reduced to one month and the fine.

The actress now lives in Paris and has taken French citizenship. The verdict means she will be arrested if she returns to Italy.

Her husband, Carlo Ponti, the film producer, would also face the risk of imprisonment for alleged currency offences.

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A police career. Fact and fiction.

Some of us still think of every policeman as an old fashioned Mr Plod.

While others believe what they see on television, and think every policeman spends his days in a hotbed-up squad car chasing crooks with broken noses.

The truth, as always, lies somewhere in between.

Unfortunately, life has become too fast and crime too sophisticated for a Mr Plod to cope.

Today's policeman has to rely on the support of the very latest scientific and

technological equipment and knowledge.

Still, like his fictitious counterpart, he is involved with people. He helps those who cannot, or will not, help themselves.

He does not turn his back when someone is in trouble.

He defends a person's right to speak even though he may disagree with what that person has to say.

And he does his best to keep the peace for everybody without infringing the rights of anybody.

It adds up to quite a tall order.

Which is why, when you join the Police, you'll go through two years' training to give you the confidence to deal with every kind of situation.

And also why you'll get extremely well paid. (Although, we hasten to add, you'll earn every penny of it.)

If it sounds like your kind of career, please fill in the coupon. Then we can give you even more facts about the Police. No fiction.

The Police Careers (England & Wales) 61 Barrow Road, London W2 2EH. You need to be a British subject and at least 17 on joining. Normal minimum height for men 1' 2m, 3' 8", for women 1' 2m 5' 4". Please send me your booklet on career prospects in the Police. I am under 18, so please tell me about the Police Cadet Scheme. I am in full time education.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Ms) _____ Age _____ Address _____ (C58)

A POLICE CAREER

OVERSEAS

Six of 10 US divisions unready for combat

From Richard Halloran, Washington, Sept 9

A confidential army report shows that six of the Army's 10 combat divisions stationed with the continental United States were rated unready to fight last December. Pentagon officials said yesterday that the most recent ratings were about the same.

The report also shows that three divisions, which are the Army's largest integrated manoeuvre, support and logistics units, were rated combat ready but with important deficiencies. Another division, the elite 82nd Airborne, was rated as being ready for combat but with minor deficiencies.

None of the divisions, each of which has between 16,500 and 18,000 soldiers, was rated fully ready for combat. Officials explained that divisions deployed in Europe and South Korea, and the needs for training, garrisoning headquarters staff, had drained power and resources from the divisions at home.

The report vividly underlined the "Hollow Army" description that General Edward Meyer, the Chief of Staff, had provided in testimony before Congress.

The low ratings in readiness applied to two of three divisions that have been designated as potential components of the new Rapid Deployment Force, whose mission is to move swiftly and credibly to protect United States interests.

The 101st Airborne Division, whose specialty is air assault by helicopter, was rated unready for combat, as was the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), which is the armourous unit of the deployment force. Only the 82nd Airborne was rated as combat ready.

Officials said that many units, even those rated low, would be capable of fighting well in an emergency. New York Times.

TV debate invitation to Mr Anderson upsets Carter camp

From David Cross, Washington, Sept 9

In a move which is bound to displease Mr Carter, the organizers of the first of this campaign season's televised presidential election debates today invited Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, to take part alongside the nominees for the two main political parties.

President Carter, whose campaign staff have admitted that Mr Anderson would take more votes from their man than from Mr Ronald Reagan in the three-way election contest, had been holding out for a direct confrontation with the former Governor of California.

The League said that representatives of all three campaign staffs would meet here tomorrow to discuss their invitations to the debate and its format. The debate is due to take place in Baltimore on September 21.

Given the position of the various candidates it may well be that the debate takes place with Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson but without Mr Carter.

that the problem with the United States economy is swollen, inefficient government, needless regulation, too much taxation, too much printing press money. Mr Reagan, the Republican challenger for the presidency, told a meeting of the International Business Council in Chicago.

"We don't need any more doses of Carter's eight or ten point programmes to fix or fine tune the economy. For three and a half years these ill-thought-out initiatives have constantly sapped the vitality of the most productive economic system the world had ever known," he claimed.

"We must have and I am proposing a new strategy for the 1980s. Only a series of well-planned economic actions, taken so that they complement and reinforce one another, can move our economy forward again," he said.

The former Governor of California was unveiling the economic programme which he is expected to make the centrepiece of his campaign for election. It is an amalgam of formulas already well-tested by Mr Reagan during the primaries, combined with a hard attack on Mr Carter's poor record.

The main element of the programme is the so-called Kemp-Roth plan for a tax cut of 30 per cent in three 10 per cent stages over three years.

Another of the key elements is the control of government spending. "Waste, extravagance, abuse and outright fraud in federal agencies and programmes must be stopped," Mr Reagan said.

Economics was also the focus of President Carter's campaign activities today. He visited a new steel plant in New Jersey to emphasize his Administration's help in modernizing "our basic industries like steel and to help rebuild our cities and towns with job-producing investments."

The President also used the occasion to take a savage dig at the main opponent of his economic policy. "The so-called Reagan Kemp-Roth tax proposal is a very, very serious mistake," the President said.

It means tremendous tax cuts for the rich and devastating blows to the American economy and high inflation for the average family.

"It is so bad my prediction is that the Republican candidate and other Republicans will soon be abandoning their own Kemp-Roth proposals and look for something more reasonable," Mr Carter said.



US Elections

President may well decide that it is in his best interests not to enhance Mr Anderson's reputation by granting the debate with his presence.

His campaign staff had accepted a number of invitations for a two-man debate with Mr Reagan, the Republican candidate, but the latter had insisted that he would abide by the arrangements made by the sponsor of earlier series of debates, the League of Women Voters.

At a press conference in Washington today, the League announced that Mr Anderson had qualified for the debate by obtaining a 15 per cent share of the vote in recent public opinion polls. "Mr Anderson has clearly demonstrated significant voter interest and support," an official of the League said.

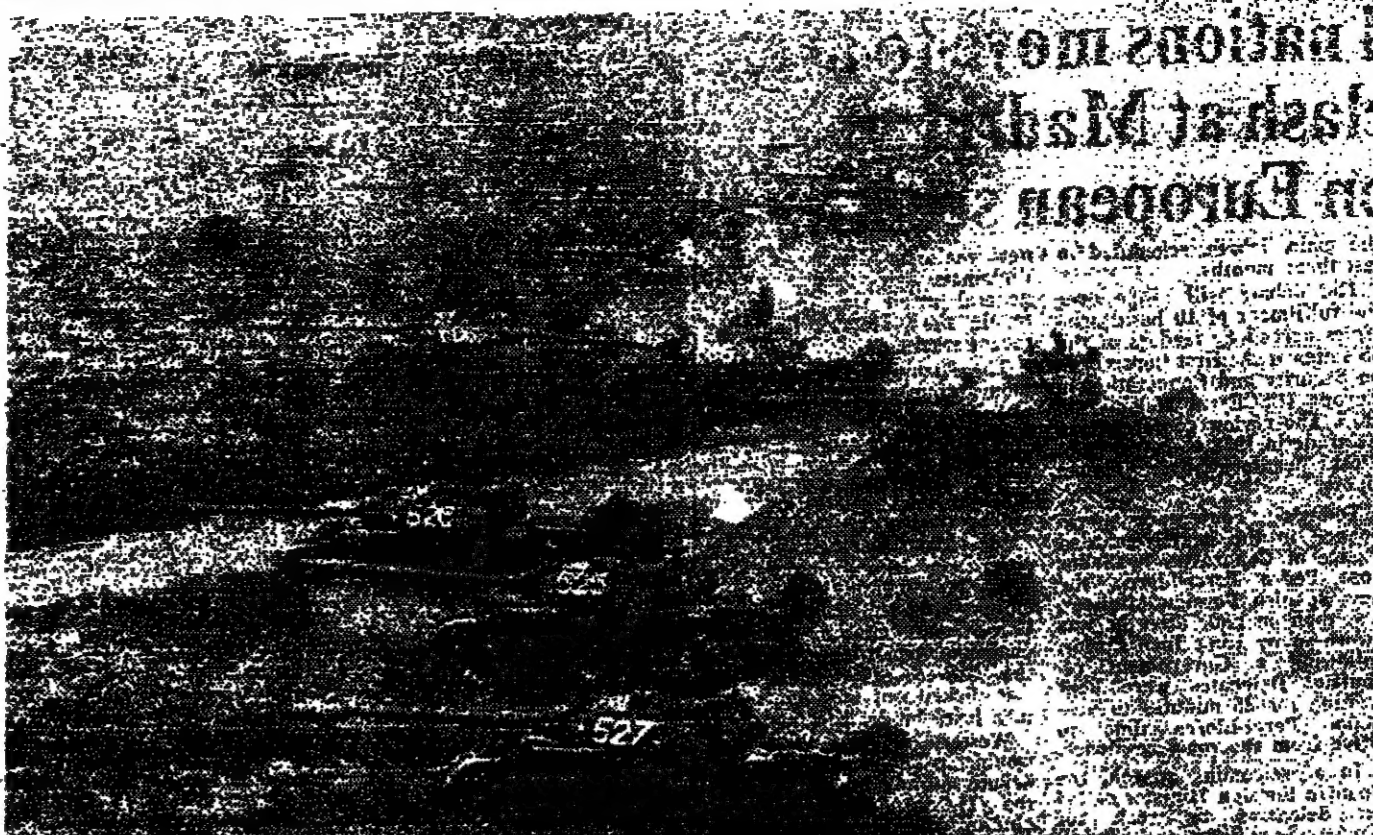
Meanwhile, Mr Reagan promised to begin introducing a five-point programme to restore the strength of the economy within 90 days of moving into the White House. He accused Mr Carter of causing an "American tragedy".

"We must first recognize

the capital of the Jewish state. Both men declined to answer reporters' questions. Reuser, French sceptical: French leaders, who are broadly sceptical of the Camp David agreement, have been told clearly over the past two days by General Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian Vice-President, that his Government still believes it offers the only possible negotiated solution to the Middle East problem (Ian Murray writes from Paris).

The general's visit to Paris has ended a 14-month period during which there have been no top level talks between the two countries. France, which was the driving force behind the Middle East summit in Geneva, has been openly critical of continuing negotiations on Camp David as the only key to the problem.

During his meetings with President Claude Chirac, Mr Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, and Mr Jean Francois Poincaré, the Foreign Minister, he has explained that the Egyptian Government does not regard the Israeli law making Jerusalem the capital of Israel as being an insuperable obstacle to a settlement.



Czechoslovak tanks in action during the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres in East Germany

Labour call for Ridley resignation

By Michael Hatfield, Political Reporter

Labour's international committee yesterday called for the resignation of Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Foreign Office Minister responsible for Latin American affairs, because of his policy towards Chile.

A unanimous resolution stated that Mr Ridley had been responsible for the decision to restore arms sales to Chile and for deliberately withholding from Parliament and the public information about the case of Miss Claire Wilson.

The international committee is seeking a meeting with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

In its resolution the committee calls upon the Government to withdraw its Ambassador to Chile, as the Labour Government did after the capture of the people's ship (Dr Sheila Cassidy) in 1975, and to re-establish all embargoes and sanctions against the Chilean military dictatorship until human rights and democracy are restored.

The committee said that "the most despicable and shameful aspect of this case is that the British Conservative Government knew about Claire Wilson's treatment, but kept it secret to protect their own friendlier relationships with Chile's generals."

Embargo plea: The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is to renew its request to the Government to reconsider its decision to lift the embargo on arms sales to Chile (Donald MacIntyre writes).

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, said that the union believed that arms sold to Chile would be used for "repression of the people".

He said that the union had received a reply from Mr Ridley to its letter to the Prime Minister seeking a continued arms embargo on Chile. Mr Duffy said that Mr Ridley had refused the decision to sell arms but said that this did not imply a Government view that the human rights record of the Chilean Government was "good or even satisfactory".

Israel minister visits Cairo despite Jerusalem rift

Cairo, Sept 9.—Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, today paid the first official visit to Egypt by an Israeli minister since the dispute over the status of Jerusalem disrupted the two countries' faltering peace drive.

In a brief arrival statement, he told reporters he hoped his talks with President Sadat and the Egyptian Foreign Minister would strengthen peace relations.

Mr Shamir will be in Egypt barely 24 hours and his host Mr Boutros Ghali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has said they will not tackle the main issue of Palestinian autonomy but will concentrate on bilateral relations.

Mr Boutros Ghali appeared to underline this again when he met Mr Shamir at Cairo airport. "The purpose of the visit is to have talks concerning the relations between our two countries," he said.

Neither minister referred to the stalled autonomy negotiations, broken off by Egypt last month in protest against the Israeli law declaring all Jerusalem, including the Arab quarter,

Fungus hits Ontario wheat crop

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, Sept 9

A fungus which has affected Ontario's winter wheat crop, spreading in the provincial government in Toronto to warn farmers that the wheat should not be used as the main part of livestock rations.

Exports of the soft white grain have been banned temporarily although it was not clear today whether this would affect any export shipments. Ontario wheat exports normally account for only a tiny fraction of the several hundred million bushels which Canada sells annually.

Officials here, noted reports that all Canadian wheat exports, from the prairie provinces, have been stopped.

The fungus was caused by excessive moisture in the wheat fields, which also forced postponement of the harvest by some weeks to later August. Tests are continuing to determine the extent of the infection.

Iran Cabine dispute flares up in Majlis

Tehran, Sept 9.—Mr Mohsen Ali Rajai, the Iran Prime Minister, today hit back at President Abolhassan Bani Sadr's criticisms of his proposed Cabinet as the dispute between the two men over the issue came into the open.

Answering questions in the Majlis (parliament), Mr Rajai accused the President of bringing faith by rejecting seven Cabinet nominees and speaking disparagingly of the list he had accepted.

Mr Bani-Sadr said yesterday that by vetoing the seven candidates he had thwarted a plan by a "minority group" to secede from the Government. He added that even the 14 he accepted were only "barely competent for their jobs."

In his view, it was supposed that he believed in such a speech. In fact, quite the reverse was supposed, Rajai said today. "I can tell you that he undertook not to make a speech to weaken the Cabinet."

The Prime Minister said he had been led to believe in the President's disagreement, and he dropped one of these on understanding that Mr Bani-Sadr would accept the other.

Mr Bani-Sadr's spokesman, the Speaker in the Majlis, criticized the President's statement. As he said, both Mr Rajai and Mr Bani-Sadr are now but with Bani-Sadr's speech yesterday, I have some doubts about his honesty," he said.

He said that in referring to a minority group, the President appeared to be referring to the Speaker in the Majlis, a criticism of the President's statement. As he said, both Mr Rajai and Mr Bani-Sadr are now but with Bani-Sadr's speech yesterday, I have some doubts about his honesty," he said.

The seven had been b since June in the round after Ayatollah Saduqi urged the seizure of all Bani-Sadr's trial was in secret but a relative of Bani-Sadr's in the local Bani-Sadr assembly (Michael Cole writes).

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Mr Javits seen as party's hope against Democrats

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Sept 9

Senator Jacob Javits finished his campaign in the Republican primary here last night as far away from his rival, Mr Alfonse D'Amato, as possible. He has served four distinguished terms in the Senate and, at the age of 76, this is clearly his last race.

He represents the old, liberal, Eastern establishment in its purest form. As his rivals often say, it is a wonder that he is a Republican at all. On most social and domestic issues he might as well be a liberal Democrat.

Mr D'Amato, 30 years younger than him, does not mind words. His television commercials show Mr Javits looking frail with a voice intoning "He's 76, in failing health, and wants another six years."

Mr Javits naturally resents the suggestions that he is too old for the job. He also has to contend with the fact that Republicans are heavily outnumbered by Democrats in the state and the only Republican who ever won state office did so with large blocks of Democratic support.

Republican voters are more conservative than the average citizen of the state. However the national leaders of the party, including such conservative stalwarts as Senator Barry Goldwater, support Mr Javits because they believe that he is the only Republican who might beat the Democratic candidate in November.

Even if he is defeated in today's Republican primary, Mr Javits could still be on the ballot in November, as candidate of the Liberal Party. That organization, which is supporting Mr John Anderson for President, is unique to New

York and provides an escape route for liberals defeated in their primaries.

All passion was spent by the time the four candidates in the Democratic primary for the Senate gathered for their final debate last night. Practically every day, twice yesterday and twice the day before, they had come together before a television or radio audience to argue the merits of their candidacy and they were all tired of it.

The only novelty, according to some seasoned campaigners here, was the feeling that developed in the past few days that Miss Elizabeth Holzman was going to win. Indeed, she rather looked like the cat who was about to eat the canary—the bird, in this case, being Miss Bess Myerson, former Miss America, former commissioner for consumer affairs in this city, and former front-runner.

Miss Holzman has represented a Brooklyn constituency in the House of Representatives for the past seven years. She made her name in Congress on the judiciary committee impeachment proceedings against President Nixon in 1974. She is gifted, intense, respected, popular and utterly humourless.

Another candidate, Mr John Lindsay, former Mayor of New York, former Republican congressman, former aspirant to the Democratic presidential nomination, is resigned to defeat.

He has retained some support among blacks and Hispanics in New York and among some Democrats "up state," but he has totally failed to overcome the rooted hostility of the city he once governed. It collapsed into near bankruptcy just after he left office, and he is blamed for the disaster.

Press angered by detention of Cape Town reporter

From Our Correspondent, Cape Town, Sept 9

Miss Zubeida Jaffer, the Cape Town reporter who is being detained under South Africa's security legislation, has been visited by her parents for the first time since she was taken away by police on August 26.

According to sources close to her family, Miss Jaffer, who is 22, is in good health and will be allowed another visit tomorrow.

Journalists are gravely concerned about Miss Jaffer's detention, which is seen as unwarranted harassment. The South African Society of Journalists and the Writers' Association of South Africa have deplored her detention. The Journalists' society declared that it was a step by

Black shop stewards for S Africa

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg, Sept 9

Full-time black shop stewards are to be employed at South Africa's assembly plants in an attempt to end the labour disputes which have affected the industry this year.

For, at its Port Elizabeth plant, has set the pace by hiring six full-time stewards. The target is six full-time stewards of all races and 18 part-timers.

Volkswagen, South Africa, is conducting similar negotiations and General Motors is expected to follow.

Workers at the Volkswagen plant at Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, struck recently for a doubling of their minimum wage.

Ford wants to establish proper machinery for airing and acting on grievances. Ford stewards will be involved in grievance procedures from the

shop-floor to management negotiations. And all workers will be allowed union representation at all formal disciplinary hearings.

The car plants have been at the heart of what are being called "new era" strikes, in which black workers staged wildcat strikes, despite government hopes that giving them union rights would halt labour unrest.

The motor industry's moves came after a visit to South Africa by Dr Leon Sullivan, author of what is called the Sullivan Code on labour principles, which includes demands that American companies operating in South Africa should recognize black trade unions whether or not they are recognized by the South African Government.

Ford, which initiated the move to employ stewards, is considered to be among the most progressive employers in South Africa.

Car sales are rising with the economic boom. The July figures were 35.7 per cent higher than last year, and figures for the first seven months were 24 per cent higher than a year ago. Continental vehicle sales improved similarly.

Pupils arrested: A total of 115 black school pupils have been arrested in Kimberley, South Africa's diamond-mining centre after hundreds of young blacks went on the rampage and stormed homes in a white suburb, police said today.

Earlier the police said that only 19 young blacks had been held in demonstrations, which were set off by a visit to Kimberley yesterday by Dr Ferdinand Hartzenberg, Minister of Black Education.

The 115 pupils are being detained on charges of public violence.

Pretoria letter on Namibia plan dissatisfies America

Washington, Sept 9.—The United States said today that South Africa's latest statement on Namibia was not satisfactory and criticized Pretoria's attacks on the United Nations Secretary-General.

Mr Donald McHenry, the United States representative at the United Nations, said: "I regret to say that this qualified withdrawal of all Biko's, the implementation of the (United Nations) settlement plan, while not unwelcome, nevertheless falls short of the clear-cut response that had been hoped for."

South Africa's latest response was contained in a letter to the

Weldheim on August 29. It was accused of withholding the United Nations of being biased in favour of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Mr McHenry, appearing before the African Affairs committee of the House of Representatives, declined to divulge the contents of a letter.

"But he said: 'We regard the direct attacks on the Secretary-General personally as both unjustified and unhelpful.'"

South Africa claimed that a General Assembly had designated SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people. But Mr McHenry said it was the Security Council

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OVERSEAS

Mr Mugabe voices preference for one-party system but opposes any suggestion of dictatorship

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Sept 9

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, says he believes in a one-party state system but opposes any suggestion of dictatorship.

In a television interview in which he reviewed his four months in office, the Prime Minister said he did not see anything that impaired democracy by having a one-party state unless it was controlled by a dictator. "I don't agree with it," he said.

He believed that under the one-party system democratic elections could be held and the people would be able to judge the capabilities of ministers within the Government as opposed to voting for political parties.

He thought that the Westminster system of paid official candidature was a waste of the taxpayer's money. "It was far better to let the people oppose issues as and when they arose rather than establish a group whose sole purpose was to oppose."

"If you are going to have an artificial situation where people must oppose for the sake of opposition I don't accept that this is the proper way of achieving democracy," he said.

He did not see anything wrong in allowing people to criticise the Government, Mr Mugabe emphasised, however, that the present coalition administration, which included Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of

the Patriotic Front, Mr David Smith of the Rhodesian Front and Dr Dennis Norman, the former head of the Commercial Farmers' Union, was working well.

He praised his white ministers for the "wonderful contribution" they were making. He said the aims and objectives of the ruling Zanu (PF) party were similar to those of Mr Nkomo's party. Asked if he personally vetoed speeches and statements made by Cabinet ministers—some of which had caused much controversy—Mr Mugabe admitted that there had been errors in this area before but that had now been rectified and his ministers were, after all, "very responsible people."

The country's biggest problems now were the lack of funds, the difficulty in acquiring land for resettlement and the integration of the Zanu and ZAPU guerrilla armies with the former Rhodesian security forces.

All three armies were interdependent in his view, as an atmosphere of peace would ensure a quicker establishment of normality in the country. He was satisfied that peace had returned to all but 10 per cent of the country.

He said the black advancement programme in the civil service was being followed to ensure that existing skills were not destroyed.

Looking at the southern African political situation Mr Mugabe said that Swapo was

very positive and forthcoming in wanting talks with the South African Government over the future of Namibia (South-West Africa). But the Pretoria Government appeared to be reluctant to hold such talks.

Zimbabwe was still prepared to play host to any conference both parties might want to hold.

Zimbabwe's final severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa last week had been a political decision and was meant as a gesture of his country's "friendship with the struggling people of South Africa."

In a speech yesterday, elaborating on his economic policies, he invited private enterprise to take a new look at its responsibilities and called for a higher standard of living for workers, as well as equitable wages and further emphasis on training schemes.

Speaking at an economic symposium in Salisbury the Prime Minister said his Government's policies would be "decidedly socialist." However, it was realized that the Government would have to build on the present system.

While its policies would combine basic Marxist-Leninist theories with traditional African collectivism, private enterprise would still have a role to play. But it could not "ramp along unbridled" as it had in the past.

The initial socialist thrust would be concentrated in the areas of land resettlement and peasant agriculture, he stated.

Kampuchea: The one currency that buys imports flees the country

Fast-vanishing gold is only basis for recovery

This is the third of five reports by David Watts, who recently visited Kampuchea.

The small market town of Sisophon close to the border with Thailand in north-west Kampuchea is a boom town. Like some Middle Eastern oil town or something out of the old West in the United States.

In normal times the market would be a centre of the rice trade, making a modest but steady income for the townspeople; but these are not normal times either for Sisophon or for the Kampuchean economy.

The town's main street is packed with traders. Most people in north-west Kampuchea seem to be traders these days, looking over stalls offering Thai fabrics, radios, cassette recorders, Japanese motor-cycles and rice from across the border.

The town has the aggressive, garish air of a place that lives by its wits: there is an undercurrent air of violence.

To many people Sisophon is an outward and visible sign that Kampuchea is on the mend: that its economy is being regenerated and therefore ultimately there is hope that other sectors will regain viability and confidence. In reality Sisophon, and other market towns like it, may ultimately be guaranteeing that Kampuchea's economy remains agriculturally-based for a long time.

Kampuchea has to import almost everything it consumes today including food, pencils, paper, soap, bicycle spares and electric light bulbs. The country

is totally dependent on outside aid and imports to maintain daily life and to start rebuilding: hardly surprising after the destruction of the last 10 years.

But what is surprising is how much of the limited wealth is being frittered away on non-essentials which have to be paid for in the only currency that there is to offer the outside world—gold.

No one knows how much gold has left the country since the defeat of the Khmer Rouge forces by the Vietnamese but it must amount to millions of dollars, running headlong out of the country through places like Sisophon to pay for consumer goods. The real basis of the country's ability to reconstruct itself and its economy is leaving the country day by day.

Without gold it is difficult to see how Kampuchea is going to be able to buy the spare parts desperately needed for the few basic industries that it is trying to revive or to start the task of building up some modest venture to offset imports.

There is precious little in the way of barter goods: any prospect of having surplus rice for export is a long way in the future. A start is being made on restarting rubber production.

Before the war the country had about 65,000 hectares of rubber plantation. At present 7,000 hectares have been planted and collection of the rubber trees has just started. Rubber production of the order 2,000 to 3,000 tons is expected this year.

It is not clear how much of that will be available for the home market but almost certainly the balance will go to the Soviet Union probably in payment for goods already received or against future needs. Which ever way the balance tips, rubber is plainly not going to make much of a barter commodity for the foreseeable future.

The only other resource that Kampuchea can call upon is its supply of fish. The industry is now being rebuilt with \$4m (£1.7m) worth of Western assistance and boats have been bought in preparation for the opening of the fishing season in November.

This year's catch is expected to be 15,000 tons, but presumably all of that will be needed at home. In the last year of peace the industry handled 130,000 tons of fish.

The obvious thing to do to stop the country's gold bleeding away would be to seal the frontier with Thailand. And, in a country developing a socialist economy under the tutelage of the Vietnamese, that would seem to be a strange move.

Officially the border is closed on the Kampuchean side but to seal it in practice would cause chronic shortages of consumer goods in Phnom Penh and the rest of the country.

Border closure would also deprive Vietnam itself of the goods that are now, passing through Kampuchea to Ho Chi Minh City where consumer goods seem to play a similar role to that in Kampuchea—as a palliative for economic problems.

Freedom to circulate such goods and the freewheeling petty trade that has built up among the people of the countryside, cycling furiously hither and thither with goods for cash or barter, is one of the most striking paradoxes of the present stage of Kampuchea's socialist evolution.

The problems of allowing such trade to develop for short-term economic and social reasons and then moving over to a pure socialist economic structure are manifest and it can only be assumed that Kampuchea's Vietnamese mentors have learned from their experience in Laos where the private sector is once again being allowed to play a greater role in the economy.

For Kampuchea the rebuilding of even minor industries to counter imports is likely to be a lengthy business which is not being helped by the Government's insistence, as in many other areas, on relying on fraternal socialist countries to deliver the goods.

The first of Phnom Penh's two battery factories to reopen has been waiting five months for the necessary chemicals from the Soviet Union. It is trying to obtain spare parts for its machines from East block countries even though nearly all of them were made in West Germany with the balance coming from Taiwan.

But such problems are minor compared to the over-riding question of what happens to the economy when the gold runs out.

Next: Health and education.

Mao's death anniversary ignored by Peking

From David Bonavia,
Hongkong, Sept 9

The fourth anniversary of the death of Mao Tse-tung was officially ignored in Peking today. The anniversary fell when the National People's Congress, the country's Parliament, was meeting.

Tomorrow's session of the congress is expected to nominate several deputy prime ministers to replace the seven men who have relinquished their posts over the past week.

The most prominent new appointee is expected to be Mr Huang Hua, the Foreign Minister, whose cool and intelligent handling of China's diplomacy has won the respect of foreign envoys.

The Defence Minister has also to be replaced, following the resignation of the aged Mr Xu Xiangqian. The most important resignations from the State Council so far have been those of Mr Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman, and Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior vice-chairman. Both men retain their party posts, with Mr Deng the unchallenged national leader for all practical purposes.

Whether on grounds of competence or in accordance with instructions from above, several delegates have voiced criticisms of the present political system, the strongest coming from Mr Chen Haosu, believed to be the son of the former Foreign Minister, the late Marshal Chen Yi.

Leading article, page 15

Anti-abortion lobby makes itself felt in Australia

From Douglas Alton
Melbourne, Sept 9

With the Australian Federal election approaching, and no real issue yet in sight, the anti-abortion organization Right to Life seems to be having more impact than anything else.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, has not yet set the election date, but could well be as early as next month, in which case an announcement would have to be made within the next two weeks. The election must be held by February, 1981.

Mr Fraser, apparently unperturbed, has decided from the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Delhi this week and will presumably turn his attention to the election.

In the meantime, the Labour Party has already begun its campaign under the leadership of Mr Bill Hayden, and the slogan "Raise the Standard"—but with no real bite in its approach except the predictable criticism of the Government's handling of the economy.

The Right to Life Association, although dedicated only to the abortion issue and often appearing to be near hysterical in its public utterances, has become a highly organized and effective machine.

It is beginning to arouse anxiety among politicians on both sides of the House of Representatives. Despite its somewhat

unbalanced view that each politician's worth and credibility relies solely on his or her stance on abortion, the association is getting somewhere in creating disruption.

A week ago, Mr Graham Harris, a newly-endorsed Liberal Party candidate, was more or less terrorized by members of the Right to Life organization.

Confronted by demonstrators demanding to know his position on abortion, Mr Harris told them: "I have no comment at all. I have a view but I would prefer to wait until the party has decided on a policy before I say anything."

At the moment, although abortion on demand has not been legalized in Australia, it is easy in most states to obtain an abortion through a doctor's recommendation.

The Right to Life Association held a press conference in Canberra this week to announce its election strategy and its "chief targets." First among these is Mr Barry Stinson, a Liberal MP, who said he was going to achieve civil rights for the unborn through the ballot box.

The 48-year-old former pharmacist is an active Roman Catholic.

Son and brother of S Korean dissident jailed

Seoul, Sept 9.—The son, brother and four assistants of Mr Kim Dae-jung, the South Korean opposition leader, have been sentenced to terms from three to four years in prison by military court for violations of martial law decrees, Mr Kim's wife said today.

Mrs Kim said the six were sentenced in Seoul on Saturday, the same day the military court postponed without explanation hearings in the trial of Mr Kim and 23 co-defendants. She said he was not present when her son was sentenced, but her daughter-in-law was in court when the sentences were passed.

Meanwhile, the martial law authorities said today they had released about 18,000 suspected criminals after "purifying" them for four weeks.

UPI and Reuters journalists "driven out": Mr Peter Callaghan, Director of the International Press Institute, said in Helsinki that more than 30 per cent of South Korean journalists had been driven out of the profession recently. Many had been killed or jailed.

Thai Premier to retain key Army post

Bangkok, Sept 9.—General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, has agreed to stay on as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to prevent a "probable" coup if he retired, the Bangkok Post reported today.

The English-language newspaper, quoting sources close to the Prime Minister, said the General had agreed reluctantly to have his term extended in order to head off infighting within the Army over his successor.

Army rivalry was such, the newspaper said, that the naming of a successor would "more than likely" lead to a change in Government, perhaps a violent change.

General Prem was originally due to retire at the end of this month during the annual reshuffle of top posts. But the Bangkok Post said he would stay on to reduce friction within the Army.

In addition to students, a powerful Army clique committed to democratic reforms, had originally opposed the idea of a prolonged mandate—Agence France-Press.

Japan plans to increase armed forces in 1980s

From Peter Hazelhurst,
Tokyo, Sept 9

Japan should build up its armed forces to cope with an "international instability" in the 1980s, but Japanese troops will be prohibited from operating abroad, Mr G. Omura, the Director-General of the Defence Agency, charged today.

Speaking to journalists after meeting of the Cabinet, Mr Omura said Japan had decided to build up its armed forces during the next five years. "But it might not be sufficient if Japan faces an adverse situation in the 1980s," he added.

He went on to point out that the "official" policy, "Tightened armed forces will be equipped, combat a limited attack against the country. But if we are confronted with large scale aggression or a nuclear attack, we will have to wait on the United States assistance. This is Japan's basic policy on defence."

As a result, there might be a need to increase the number of

troops and equipment," he said. The strength of Japan's armed services, a highly controversial political issue since the end of the Second World War, is restricted to about 240,000 men. The strength of the Army, euphemistically called the Ground Self-Defence Forces, is strictly limited under the terms of the constitution to 180,000 troops.

However, the Defence Agency plans to raise the strength of the Navy and Air Force by an additional 5,400 men by 1984, to provide the three armed services with a total strength of 273,000 men.

Mr Omura went on to deny suggestions that Japanese troops will be sent abroad to join the United Nations peace-keeping mission in trouble spots round the world.

Such a move would infringe the terms of Japan's "peace constitution," which specifically prohibits Japanese troops from going abroad, Mr Omura said.

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8 I need to get to Hong Kong in a hurry.

9 Can you help me with my 5-year plan?

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[illegible]

John Percival

Michael Church

The director of Duquenois asked us to trust him (as indeed, in the last analysis, we must) but his repeated assertions that such losses and explosions could not happen again did not entirely dispel the feeling that the system was a fallible one.

LSO/Abbado
Albert Hall

Jonathan Snowden
Wigmore Hall

In fact, in the first movement, wisely taken at a very moderate tempo here, the effect is not so weak. But the second move-

Some of the notices on this yesterday's later editions.

Game Peggy Ashcroft

like an evening planet, but she is the other, side of the stage door she prefers to live the life of a sensible, middle-class professional woman. As a review of her character, Priestley's seems hard to fault: the Aschcroft career has been marked by an utter refusal to play anything for the money ("They told me if I wanted to be a film star

Book review

Berg and the woman behind 'Lulu'

Alban Berg

legend, in his sixty-fifth year and on his eighth visit to Britain? "If the pipes have gone," a friend advised, "you can always get a couple of parrots out of his microphone."

by the BBC Singers under John Pooie were all seated, in the pews or galleries, in firmly up-right positions which, on a less rewarding occasion, might have been as hard on certain parts of the anatomy as promenading can be on the feet.

worth of music, however, that problem hardly arose, for the BBC Singers offered two totally

absorbing performances. Frank Martin's *Missa* for double choir was written in 1922, before the influences of Schoenberg and serialism took any real hold on his style, and it represents a private and personal religious statement by the composer. It is largely modal in flavour, and, though there seems to be no

resurrexit" and a sombre Gloria, and much sustained choral writing; that was always well defined by the BBC Singers, whose clear articulation never allowed impressionism to degenerate into a mere wash of sound.

frayed as you get older. Then you get the offer to play like *Watch on the Rhine* and you go back to work. Really as simple as that."

The BBC Singers were joined by the choristers of Westminster Cathedral in a compelling performance of Britten's, first large-scale choral work. A.B. was born (1933). We were constantly aware of the young composer's astonishing originality here, particularly in the first

In Brinten's writing for eight parts, the proficiency of each section of the choir was specially impressive, as was the

purity of line and extreme sensitivity to phrasing. The Westminster choristers have no edge to their tone than some of their colleagues, which facilitated blending with the ad voices; the treble solo in the third Variation was most tastefully done.

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SPORT

Brady made captain of Ireland team

Liam Brady, finally arrived to lift the spirits of the Republic of Ireland team for their World Cup campaign, which begins against the Netherlands at Lansdowne Road, Dublin today. The former Arsenal midfielder, released by his new Irish club, Shamrock Rovers, was the Irish captain to replace the late John O'Leary, who died of a heart attack on Monday.

Brady, 32, arrived in Dublin yesterday, before the team's first match. He was named captain of the team to replace O'Leary, who was the captain of the team for the last 20 years. Brady, who played for Arsenal from 1971 to 1979, was the Irish captain to replace the late John O'Leary, who died of a heart attack on Monday.

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Best is back and sets up Hibs win

George Best returned to Scottish football with Hibernian last night and helped his club to a 2-1 win at Dundee.

Looking like a star, Best, who had been out of the game for a long time, scored the winning goal in the 85th minute. He was named man of the match.

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Greenwood's young ones finish with a vengeance

By Nicholas Harling
England U-21 3 Norway U-21 0

An apprehension harboured by the England manager, Ron Greenwood, over the quality of the young players he has to challenge the West Germans, was largely dispelled by the enterprising performance of the country's under-21 side at Southampton last night.

When the goal of every man is to be an island

From Stuart Jones
Stockholm, Sept. 9

Scotchmen are about to step gingerly on to the high road from the darkened memories of the last World Cup. After the painful embarrassment of two years' ago, now comes the opportunity to emerge from the shadows of gloom.

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Unfamiliar England face familiar problem

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

England's problem as they begin their World Cup qualifying programme at Wembley tonight (7.45) against Norway is not that of a country of more than 50 million people, but of a team that has been so long without a competitive match that it is almost impossible to gauge its true strength.

Even by Mr Greenwood's ideal standards of a completely flexible party, the latest combination cannot be taken as anything more than a guess. The team is a collection of players who have not played together for a long time, and it is difficult to see how they will perform.



Robson (left) of West Bromwich Albion and Rix, a new cap from Arsenal, should make up for an absence of genuine wingers by slipping into the attack.

In the circumstances it is not just to compare the team with those who lost to Italy in the European Championship, but to see how they will perform in a match against Norway.

Such good prospects for 1982 as Scotland and the Republic of Ireland, who are also in the qualifying group, are not to be taken too seriously.

humble opinion, this is an unfortunate time for England to be in the World Cup qualifying group, which includes Romania, Hungary and Switzerland.

Yesterday's results

Under-21 international
England U-21 3 Norway U-21 0

Anglo-Scottish Cup
Quarter-final round, first leg
Blackburn (0-2) Celtic (0-1)

Scottish first division
Dundee (1-0) Aberdeen (0-1)

Scottish second division
Aberdeen (0-1) Dundee (0-1)

English League Cup
First round, first leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, second leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, third leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, fourth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, fifth leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, sixth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, seventh leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, eighth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, ninth leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, tenth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, eleventh leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twelfth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, thirteenth leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, fourteenth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, fifteenth leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, sixteenth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, seventeenth leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, eighteenth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, nineteenth leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twentieth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twenty-first leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twenty-second leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twenty-third leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twenty-fourth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twenty-fifth leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twenty-sixth leg
Manchester City (0-0) Liverpool (0-0)

English League Cup
First round, twenty-seventh leg
Liverpool (0-0) Manchester City (0-0)

Greenwood's young ones finish with a vengeance

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England U-21 3 Norway U-21 0

An apprehension harboured by the England manager, Ron Greenwood, over the quality of the young players he has to challenge the West Germans, was largely dispelled by the enterprising performance of the country's under-21 side at Southampton last night.

As an exercise in precise finishing, the display went much of the way to dispelling the fact that the team, somewhat ill down in the lack of creative openings, did not lack the ability to score.

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Jarrett's fire quenched by Parun's frying pan

By Sydney Friskin

Yesterday's showpiece on the centre court at Bournemouth featured Andrew Jarrett's defeat by Omy Parun, of New Zealand, in the first round of the British hard court championships, sponsored by Kosses Carpets. Parun, the No 7 seed and winner of the singles title at Beckenham, won the match 6-2, 7-5. Jarrett was the second British player to be beaten in three sets by a foreigner. John Whiteford and Harvey Becker were also on the losing trail.

Parun, aged 33, achieved a delicate touch with his new aluminium racket shaped like a frying pan. He regards this type of racket as a new concept in tennis and says: "If they ban it, I'm quitting." While Parun, who still has trouble with his neck, which he has had four operations, held the frying pan, the fire came from the other end of the court. Parun kept hitting his service returns extremely hard and forcing his opponent to error—particularly the forehand where many of Parun's shots finished in the net.

The thrills were packed into the third set, when Parun, who was on the set in the ninth game, but Jarrett, playing some astonishing hard court tennis, won the set 7-5. Parun, after an unfortunate service line call, lost the game on a double fault. In the tenth game, Parun, who suffered from a neck injury, was forced to retire. Taylor was eliminated after having Gimenez on the rock on Monday. When the match was interrupted by rain, Taylor was leading 6-2, but was 12-0 down on his service. A strange transformation took place yesterday, when Gimenez, who had been holding his own in place, won nine games in a row, yielding only 14 points in the process, to achieve victory.

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THEATRES

SHAPPEBURY Theatre 01-856 4255
Tickets 10 to 25. Previews from 5pm to 7pm. 10 to 12.50. 10 to 12.50. 10 to 12.50.

THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONGS
Music of Martin Williams
Lyrics of Martin Williams
Group of songs of the 1950s

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, Southsea
2.00 to 5.00. 7.00 to 10.00. 10.00 to 12.50. 10.00 to 12.50.

THE ROYAL THEATRE, Southampton
2.00 to 5.00. 7.00 to 10.00. 10.00 to 12.50. 10.00 to 12.50.

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Why the voice of Australia prefers Freedom

From John Nicholls
Newport, R.I. Sept. 9

Jim Hardy, the skipper of Australia, has been enough to make me wonder if the voice of Australia prefers Freedom.

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Three teams may be without key players for cup ties

By Keith Macklin

Fitness tests and reports will be of more than usual importance for the semi-finalists in the County Championship.

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IBM, a research partner in Europe.



"Research is like finding a valuable stone. You want to keep digging for another."

Werner Baechtold and his fellow scientists at IBM's basic research laboratory in Zurich have developed a device called the Josephson junction. It switches electricity one hundred times faster than the company's present integrated circuits. "Here in Zurich, we're always in the world of the highly experimental," says Werner. "We're a long way from the product design stage." "Research for me is like finding a valuable stone. You want to keep digging for another. Thinking about what you don't yet know is what makes life interesting." Other scientists at the Zurich laboratory are involved in physics and theory of communications. All maintain close and continuing interaction with the scientific community.



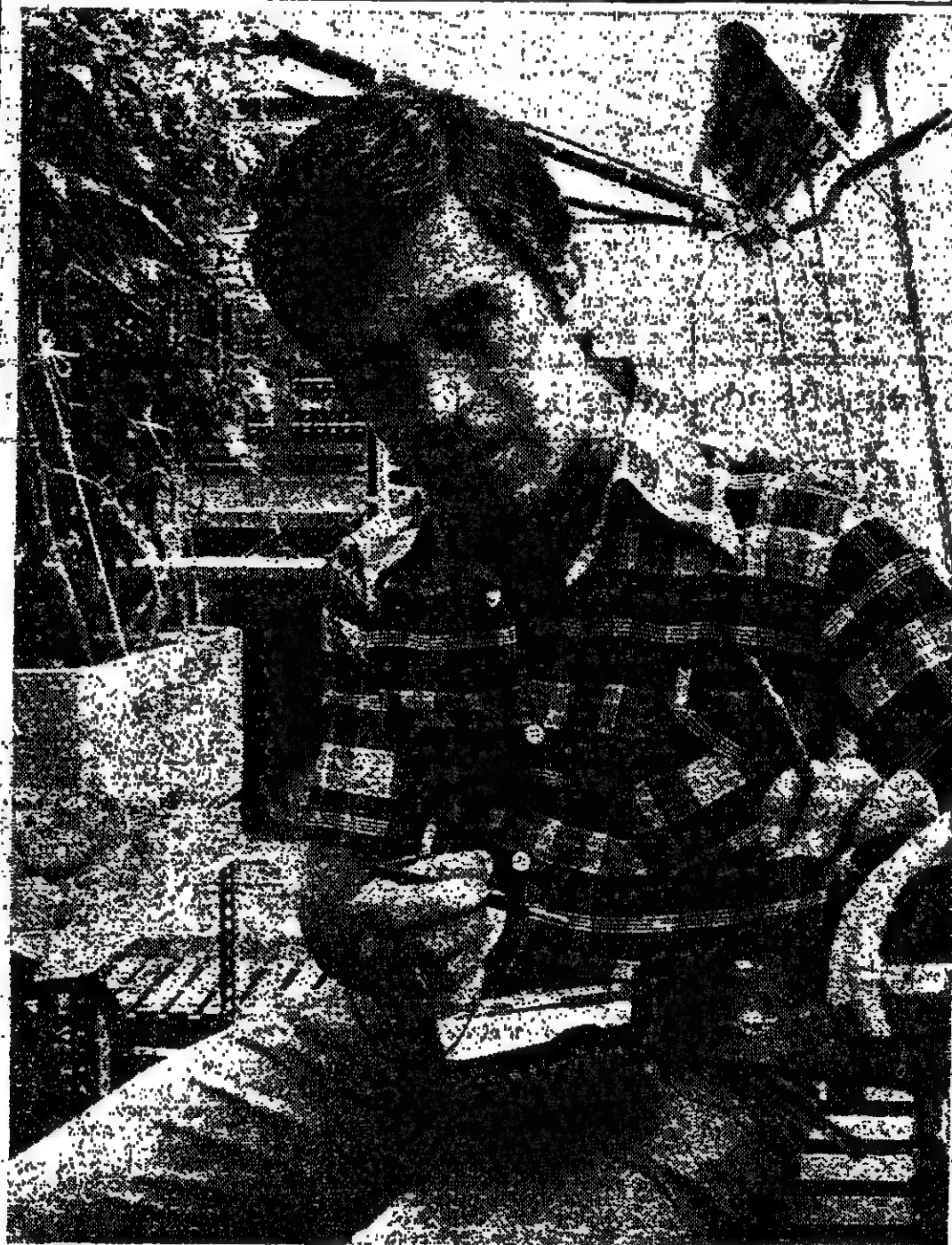
"Over a third of us in Hursley have inventions to our credit."

The video terminal is simplifying work for more and more people by putting data at their fingertips, says Don Barclay of IBM's British development laboratory in Hursley. Don heads a group of electronic, optical and chemical experts who are studying new materials and processes for video screens of the future. "Our mission is to improve the quality of life screen. We've had an interesting spin-off from our research," he says. "We've found a new way of processing a chemical that could otherwise be a health hazard. It is not directly related to our mission, but we are pursuing it because of its environmental significance. About 1,200 people work in the Hursley laboratory, and over a third of it," says Don, "engineers and computer scientists, now have inventions to our credit."

Many of the ideas for IBM products in use around the world originate in Europe. IBM employs over 5,000 people in research and development here, ensuring that products suit European requirements and offering scientists high-level jobs

in their local environment. IBM's investment as an industrial partner in Europe is not limited to product development. Important theoretical work is carried out as well. The Zurich laboratory, for instance, is devoted to basic research in physics, solid-state technology and communications. The six scientific centres collaborate with local universities on projects of human concern such as medicine and environmental sciences. Their findings often go beyond national borders and prove valuable to other countries.

IBM, 5,000 research and development jobs in Europe:
- In four development laboratories in France, Germany, Sweden and the U.K.
- In six software development centres in Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Sweden.
- In the basic research laboratory in Switzerland.
- In the scientific centres in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the U.K.
Plus sabbaticals, fellowships, scholarships for scientists and students.



"There will be five different climates in our greenhouse."

At IBM's scientific centre in Madrid, Fernando Incertis' research group is helping the Universidad Autonoma create an experimental greenhouse. Five computer-controlled environments, each climatically and nutritionally different, will permit the study of the plants' requirements. "In Spain, fertilizer is very expensive," explains Fernando. "It will help the farmers a great deal to know exactly what their crops need. Our system is like a mechanical gardener that observes the prevailing conditions. Sensors in the greenhouse are its 'eyes' and it adjusts the greenhouse equipment automatically."

"A programming language must be like street signs. Absolutely clear."

The aim of a programming language is to enable the user to give the computer very precise instructions, explains Gunther Zeisel. "Like street signs, the meaning must be absolutely clear." Gunther's group at IBM's Austrian development centre in Vienna has expanded the vocabulary of a programming language, one that is very popular with users of small computers because of its simplicity. The new vocabulary took ten people three years to create. "But it was very worthwhile," says Gunther. "Now small computer owners can write programs which allow them to converse with a data bank. This usually requires learning a far more complex language."



Ian Bradley on the uncharacteristically sober mood of this week's party conference at Blackpool

The Liberals, desperately looking for that old inspirational fervour

Blackpool
Liberal assemblies tend to be optimistic, even euphoric occasions. Leaders rally the party faithful and put fire into their hearts, following the style of Mr Jo Grimond with his famous cry in the late 1960s that he was leading his troops to the sound of gunfire. There is often a presidential by-election victory shortly before the assembly which gives the chance for a new conquering hero to be paraded and cheered by the assembled masses. Rank and file Liberals traditionally leave the conference resort feeling that the promised land of proportional representation, industrial co-ownership and Liberal government is a good deal nearer than they had thought when they arrived.

The mood at this year's assembly, which starts in earnest today after two days devoted to policy commissions and private business on the party constitution, is likely to be more restrained and low-key. Mr David Steel is a leader in a less flamboyant and charismatic mould than either Mr Grimond or Mr Jeremy Thorpe and does not offer or claim to offer the same oratorical fire and inspiration to his followers. There have been no spectacular by-election victories in the past few months.

Above all, perhaps, the unusually sober mood of this assembly is dictated by the mood of the party rank and file. There is a general feeling that after nearly 18 months of a Conservative Government doing unpopular things and a Labour Party tearing itself apart the Liberals should be in a better position in the eyes of the electorate than they in fact are. Although Mr Steel's personal standing in the country is high, all the evidence of opinion polls suggests that his party commands virtually no more support than did at the last election and that there remains a general public indifference to its policies.

The low morale of the Liberals is further increased by widespread differences within the party over how best it should capitalise on the present political situation and win over disaffected Labour and Conservative supporters to its side. Essentially three different strategies are being proposed; each is likely



Mr David Steel: a hard task in his closing speech on Friday.

to be voiced in the debates in Blackpool over the next three days.

The most radical is for the Liberal Party to drop its middle-of-the-road position in favour of commitment to major changes in economic and social policy which would have the effect of putting the Liberals much closer to ideology and approach to certain elements on the left of the Labour Party.

This strategy, which finds favour with Young Liberals and with other younger activists, is likely to find its strongest expression during the debate tomorrow when an attempt will be made to commit the party to unilateral nuclear disarmament, withdrawal from Nato and re-

fusal to allow the signing of Cruise missiles in Britain. It is also likely to be expressed in calls during economic debates for an alternative strategy and import controls.

There would be an undeniable attraction to many Liberals in their party committing itself to more radical policies. A crusade in favour of nuclear disarmament in particular would provide something of the moral and inspirational fervour which was so important a factor in the success of the Liberal Party 100 years ago and for which many of the Nonconformist and radical elements in the party still hunger. It might also give the party the clear identity in the eyes of the electorate it now lacks. It is an identity, how-

ever, which the leadership fears would lose rather than win votes.

The second strategy involves to a certain extent with the first. It too seeks to recreate the days when Liberalism was primarily a moral and ideological force and wants to see the party espouse causes like ecology and co-operation. It is, however, more philosophical in its approach, concerned above all with asserting the distinctive and historic values of Liberalism.

The proponents of this second strategy are a mixed bunch, including many Liberals active in local government in the traditional Nonconformist heartlands of the North together with ecologists and other more partisan Liberals from rural

areas. Their feelings perhaps find their best expression in a motion to be debated on Friday, which affirms that Liberalism is historically, and in its practice, a consistent and distinctive political philosophy, different from social democracy and other ideologies. The motion seeks to commit the party to campaigning for Liberalism in the community and through representative bodies.

Behind this motion, and behind the speeches which are likely to be made on Friday by members of this second strategy group, lies a deep sense of worry about the recent fortunes of the Liberal Party. A particular worry is Mr Roy Jenkins. A fear that the Liberal Party could be swamped in a new predominantly social democratic centre party is likely to lie at the heart of several of the contributions to Friday's debate.

The third strategy is broadly that now being pursued by Mr Steel and his colleagues in his leadership. It involves the Liberals in not seeking a new alignment with the centre-left, but rather a more radical, crusading movement. It concentrates on building up contacts with wavering social democrats and Tories with the ultimate aim of producing a new alignment with the centre-left.

Mr Steel has said more than once that he sees his party's present role as a catalyst for the development of a new centre party and wants to form alliances and groupings at a national level. He argued that position in the Liberal leadership contest of 1976 and made clear that he stood for a less partisan and more radical approach to the party. He subsequently said that his opposition in the past which was engineered with Mr Callaghan.

Many Liberals however, are becoming increasingly worried that the party is in danger of sacrificing principles to tactics, of surrendering its historic values and independence to the alien cry of social democracy and of losing the altruistic and inspirational initiative that even many of its opponents would probably agree it has enjoyed in British politics in the past 100 years.

It will be Mr Steel's hard task in his closing speech on Friday to dispel these worries while at the same time, presumably, reminding the party of the historic success of the party which can only be achieved by

A challenging time for the environmental enthusiasts

Stanley Johnson reports from America on the changing emphasis in the fight against pollution and waste

Washington
The tenth annual report of the President's Council on Environmental Quality has on its cover one of those pictures of the earth as seen from space. Clouds mask some of the land masses and an empty blue void surrounds the image. It is a familiar sight, but it is not then the sudden revelation, largely associated with the successful mission of Apollo 17, that earth was just another speck in space. It was not all years ago that the world was surprised.

When Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin launched Earth Day on April 22 1970 it was partly in response to this new vision. He said, as it were, that the world was not a speck in space, but a fragile and precious planet, and that the earth was a "small, blue, and beautiful planet" which was "being eroded through human and unhuman development."

The oil spill off the Santa Barbara in January 1969 occurred against a background of mounting concern about what was happening to the environment. The Great Lakes were "dying". Rivers were polluted with human and industrial wastes. Air was filled with noxious gases, even causing "acid rain". The coastline, with its precious beaches, was being eroded through human and unhuman development.

Two million acres of rural land were being lost each year to urban sprawl. The toxic chemicals, abundant and used in ever-increasing quantities, were being dumped at sites and in rivers far from the original source. The air of American cities was laden with pollutants and, every day in some of the industrial concentrations, there were poisonous fumes to health. There was a growing consensus that "pollution" was a danger of collapse or, at least, in urgent need of reversal.

In the early sixties the environmentalists were riding the crest of a wave. Spurred on by effective pressure groups such as the National Wildlife Federation, the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the Earth Day movement, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, bright young men and women, fresh out of university, cut their legislative teeth on a series of acts intended to safeguard and improve the environment.

The necessary tools of environmental policy

They included the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Air Act, amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Safe Water Drinking Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act. Probably no other country has taken such deliberate and comprehensive steps within a short time to provide itself with the necessary tools of environmental policy.

The movement was ripe. And the men were ready. Mr Paul Rogers, in the House; Mr Russell Train, brought in by President Nixon from the Conservation Foundation to be the first chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; Mr William Ruckelshaus, the first administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA), gave to matters of pollution control a visibility and an importance in government circles which they have never achieved before. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration increased the range and effectiveness of the instruments available for the pursuit of environmental goals.

Today people in Washington such as Mr Douglas Costle, the Administrator of the EPA, and Barbara Blum, his deputy, will readily admit that it is no longer sufficient to place the label "environment" on some legislative proposal to have it approved by Congress. The major pieces of environmental legislation which have been passed since 1974, such as the Toxic Substances Control Act, have been the subject of long and heated debates in both chambers and have sometimes risked a presidential veto.

The difficulties which attend effective implementation of existing legislation are very real. It is not enough for the laws to be on the statute book. If pollution control programmes are to be enforced, funds and personnel must be available and in the changed economic climate, environmental agencies must fight hard for their share of the cake.

Dumping of toxic chemical wastes in Love Canal

Incidents such as dumping of toxic chemical wastes in Love Canal, which is thought to have produced genetic and other disorders among the local population, tend to help. They remind Americans that there is much unfinished business and that effort cannot be relaxed.

But the real challenge for all those who believe in a brighter, better America is to ensure that environmentalism is not just about cleaning up pollution; it must be seen as a key tool of sound resource management.

If Detroit had not so vehemently opposed the introduction of small cars in the city in 1970, the United States could be importing up to three million barrels of oil per day less than it does (total oil imports are around six million barrels a day) and the automobile industry would be in a much stronger position. It is the case for conservation had been successfully made then it would not have to be made now.

Paradoxically, what the environmental movement in the United States desperately needs at the moment is some good economic ideas. People are becoming all too familiar with the costs of environmental programmes but the benefits often remain unstated or undervalued. We need economists to show a clear and convincing link between the scarcity of resources and inflationary pressures and to indicate the practical contribution of environmental policies towards minimising waste of all kinds.

In the harsh world of the 1980s the economic imperative will be predominant. The only way to maintain and expand the environmental constituency — and this is probably as true for Europe as it is for the United States — will be to show that economic and environmental are two sides of the same coin.

Stanley Johnson
The author is a Conservative MEP for the Isle of Wight and Hampshire and vice-chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Consumer Affairs.

Ben Weinreb finds picture books to treasure in a printing exhibition at Birmingham

Happy days, when many hands made fine works

The 13th International Printing Machinery and Allied Trades Exhibition (IPEX) at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham takes off its covers today and opens to printers tomorrow, presenting a shop-window of the latest and most highly technical and efficient printing machinery in the world. It is both imaginative and implicit to offer, at the same time and in the same place, a dazzling display of the finest illustrated books produced by hand in Britain during the last 250 years. Its title is *British Colour Books 1738-1898*.

An artist's drawing 250 years ago was engraved by hand on copper, a task which took many months. The copper plate went to a printer who wiped and inked it between every impression, damping each sheet of paper before passing it through the hand-pulled press. The engravings were then given to a colourist who, working 12 to 16 hours a day, hand-coloured them in imitation of the artist's original watercolour drawings. The process for coloured aquatints and mezzotints was even more complicated. No two impressions were ever exactly the same; no two copies of a hand-produced book could ever exactly correspond. Most books took two years, and some as

much as 20 or 30 to complete. Today, cameras record in seconds the nuances of light and colour which are then transferred to printing plates. These leave impressions thousands of times within the hour on as many sheets of paper. Every impression is identical. From its origin to its final use, it takes only a week or so to become a finished book. The newest printing machinery demonstrates what we have gained. The fine craftsmanship of the colour plate books reminds us what we have lost.

The exhibition of colour books is the idea of Mr Brian Baumfield, Birmingham City Librarian, and has been drawn up by Sir Thomas Lawrence and others of the programme. The exhibition of colour books is the idea of Mr Brian Baumfield, Birmingham City Librarian, and has been drawn up by Sir Thomas Lawrence and others of the programme. The exhibition of colour books is the idea of Mr Brian Baumfield, Birmingham City Librarian, and has been drawn up by Sir Thomas Lawrence and others of the programme.



An aquatint of the Duke of Clarence at the Coronation of George IV, from the Royal Library at Windsor—one of the Birmingham exhibits.

These volumes, however, are prized for their beauty rather than their magnificence. Like true works of art they interpret and reveal and they chronicle the discovery of the visual world. There had been many earlier illustrated books, but from the eighteenth century onwards not only did we have fine native craftsmen but we attracted accomplished artists and engravers from Europe. Botanists, ornithologists, architects and topographical artists, finding that their work was interpreted with sensitivity and understanding, were stimulated to cooperate and we began to produce books with "colour" plates which were unmatched anywhere in the world. They include the great books we see here, such as "The Temple of Flora 1793-1807 (the

royal copy); Daniel's *Voyage round Great Britain 1814-25*; and Audubon's *Birds of America 1827-38*. To Mr Baumfield it is not enough that they should be shown only for a few days as an adjunct to an industrial exhibition. He believes that people should be reminded of the treasures which are held in their name and has mounted in Birmingham Central Library concurrently and for a longer period an exhibition of the finest illustrated books on birds, beasts and flowers.

He has been joined in this project by eight other great libraries: The National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth is naturally showing the books that relate to Wales and other fine landscapes and botanical works leading into the later chromolithography of Owen Jones and the colour printing of Benjamin Fawcett and Edmund Evans.

The National Library of Scotland is a half-hearted cooperator for they have mustered only 26 exhibits. Nevertheless, three of these are the bones of the subject: Jackson's *Essay on Printing in Colour 1754*; Senneker's *Lithography 1819* and Savage's *Practical Hints on Decorative Printing 1822*.

Cambridge University Library also might have done better. There is a dash selection to have thrown together out of 300,000 volumes. Maybe picture books are beneath the notice of an academic library. The other exhibitions are good and very good. Belfast Central Library, the Mitchell and

LONDON DIARY

The cavalry horseplay that backfired

An SAS-style stunt by six officers of the Blues and Royals at the reopening of the Embassy Club in the West End in the early hours of Sunday has caused a nuclear-sized rumpus at the Ministry of Defence.

Wearing full-out protection suits and gas masks borrowed from an unknown source the six young bucks descended on ropes from the ceiling to the accompaniment of "explosions".

Their descent was followed by the announcement "This club is in the hands of the SAS Remember Princes Gate". To cheers from an appreciative audience they then took hostage a drag queen dressed as Marilyn Monroe from the dance floor and carried her off to the rubbish exit.

The incident was the subject yesterday of a regimental inquiry by the Mousie Regiment of the Household Cavalry. Among those interviewed was Lt Mark MacCauley, nephew of Lord Hartwell, chairman and editor-in-chief of the Daily Telegraph.

A spokesman for the regiment told me the £200, a piece of protection suits "came from" some people are issued with the nuclear biological and chemical warfare protection suits others have to get them from stores. The inquiry will establish whether the suits have been used outside normal military training. It is true that Lt MacCauley is among those "we are speaking to". A report will go to the GOC London District, Major-General Desmond Langley.

The Embassy Club, established in 1970 with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor among its former habitués, takes a less serious view of the matter. Stephen Hayter, the manager, told me: "I am sure the suits are not top secret. They looked well worn to me, and I think they had been signed for."

"The army is being rather stuffy about this. I would have thought they would see as a good public relations exercise. We have many army officers among our members. Some bishy person obviously informed. There were no Russian spies in that night."

are known by troops as Noddy suits, and are made of carbon fibre which absorbs not only radio active dust and nerve gas to protect the wearer but also alcoholic fumes and cigar smoke: just the thing, I would have thought, for nightclub wear.

First cabinet

When Mrs Thatcher opened the Burlington Fine Arts and Antique Dealers Fair at the Royal Academy yesterday, it was clearly a pleasurable duty. She is a great collector of porcelain and, touring the stands, she asked questions sharp enough to keep the dealers on their toes.

In her speech, she explained to the crowd, jamming the stuffily hot galleries that her own first venture into antiques came shortly after her marriage, when she lost a valuable brooch.

Since the piece was insured, she decided to use the money to buy a "beautiful cupboard on a stand" at what was the amazingly high price 30 years ago £50. "If only I had had more brooches to lose, I would have bought a lot more antiques."

feminine logic to buy such a cabinet before she had any porcelain to put in it. She called it looking ahead—as she did with her advice on the merits of a well-stocked larder some years ago. In later years she collected sufficient Worcester, Coalport and Derby porcelain to fill the cabinet.

A few miles down the road meanwhile Mrs Thatcher's husband Denis—once said to have opened anything—was having a remarkably similar day cradling the ribbon on the St. Charles Antiques Fair.

Definitely he told the assembled dealers in Chelsea Town Hall: "I like everything my wife likes. She is the expert on these things. If she wanted to buy the top brick of St. Paul's I would buy it. I find it amusing that we are both doing the same thing today, but it is pure coincidence."

The Chelsea fair includes a collection of moustache cups loaned by actor Jon Pertwee, who is hoping to find a left-handed cup to complete his collection of more than 70 right-handed ones.

For U-skids

Peter Groves, chairman of the northern area Young Conservatives, and a self-confessed Tory



After the big race there was a rainstorm and as the saloon cars lined up for their race it was clear the choice of tyres would be of major importance. It was the choice of whether to wear through the assembled grid telling spectators whether the cars were shod with "wets" or "slicks".

and ewe turn
A faint scent of assistant press officer flume wafted over lunch at the International Wool Secretariat yesterday. In the interest of demonstrating the flame resistant qualities of wool (treated with Zippo finish) Christine Woodhouse put on the rather fetching orange jacket and trousers in wool as worn by British Steel and had molten aluminium poured down her arm in alarming quantities. (Molten aluminium is eight times hotter than boiling water.)

True to the wolf upper lipped tradition she murmured that she had felt "a slight warmth, actually". Earlier experiments with PVC simulacra skin had produced horrifying results.

Wool is naturally flame resistant and British Rail is to produce an all-wool sleeping compartment in their new trains, mattress covers, carpets,

black: blankets, the lot. Of course it makes sense. Have you ever seen a sheep on fire?

Lord Thomson of Monmouth told the Broadcasting Press Guild that he was adding to the Granada soap opera *Coronation Street* a character called "Labour Minister" and EEC commissioner and now Chancellor of the Exchequer. Or just not, perhaps. He is after all the new chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Fall-out frolic

Blackpool, which has braced itself for the arrival of Cyril Spain MP, was greeted on a yesterday night by a flock of Young Liberals, all to the streets before the start of the party's annual conference. While senior Liberals examined the party's constitution, teams from the Young Liberals and Union of Liberal Students raced to build a nuclear fallout shelter using only the materials recommended in the Government handbook, *Protect and Survive*. Given themselves the stipulated four minutes between the early warning and the big

bang, the two "families" set out with much simulated panic to construct their shelter with three doors, some sandbags, a bucket (for sanitation) and a jar of Vaseline, for purposes unknown.

Proving that the prospect of contamination does not necessarily concentrate the mind, both teams lost the race for victory, by dropping dead when the four minutes expired and work on the shelter had barely begun.

All good fun to entertain the late season holiday-makers. Just coincidence, perhaps that the Young Liberals are in the Blackpool, which has braced itself for the arrival of Cyril Spain MP, was greeted on a yesterday night by a flock of Young Liberals, all to the streets before the start of the party's annual conference.

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Michael Horsnell



FOUR YEARS AFTER MAO

With Mao Tse-tung's death on September 9, 1976, China unmistakably faced a new era. The four years since divide into two halves. In the first Mr. Hua Guofeng proclaimed himself Mao's heir and talked as his disciple but plainly saw that the economy was the priority. He wore at it at full tilt. In the second half Mr. Deng Xiaoping, rehabilitated for the second time in the seventies, carried Mr. Hua with him back to more rational and less ideological economic policies while himself abolishing Maoism and removing such of its representatives as remained in the upper ranks of party and government. Given the choice of staying with his Maoist friends or distancing himself from them Mr. Hua accepted the China defined by Mr. Deng, in which all fresh appointments were made by Mr. Deng and most of his colleagues were working for after 1949 is now back on course.

Thus in his final report as prime minister to the current session of the people's congress in Peking Mr. Hua set his words of 1978, confirmed policies that are of Mr. Deng's devising, and carried out a dignified surrender of the premiership to Mr. Zhao Ziyang, who takes over today. Mr. Zhao is known to be Mr. Deng's choice but it should be added from what is known of him that he is as good a choice for the post as China could hope for, a man in the Chen Enlai class.

Already the congress in Peking has been marked by more frank admissions than in the past. The invitation given to the diplomatic corps and foreign journalists to attend some meetings is another welcome change. This is a China more open-minded, less secretive, notably less proud, having moved off its podium of Maoist self-righteousness, a China willing to admit the formidable problems it faces and ready to listen to advice from foreigners. The meeting in Peking marks the end of the four-year transition, while an expected stability is forecast by a draft economic plan for the eighties.

It is doubtful if any such plan will follow for the nineties, such are the changes likely in China's economic structure. Mr. Deng and his close colleagues now admit to themselves that in the twenty years during which they were enraged by the damage done to the economy by Maoist revolutionary campaigns, they saw on their own doorstep Japan, flanked by South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong leaping forward as the world's fastest growing economies.

Freed from rigid ways

Fortunately for Mr. Deng, capitalism has never been the opiate in the eyes of China's communist leaders. It has been for all revolutionary in the west, the empiricist Mr. Deng has stood Mao on his head without a quiver. So we may expect a China with its feet unbound from the old economic rigidities, freed from the "ultra-leftism" that Mr. Hua dutifully castigated, feeling its way into increased productivity and a market economy, not to mention such unknown territories as deficit financing, international loans, foreign investment and membership of the IMF and World Bank. And the end? Not some undefined utopia that demands absolute self-sacrifice from all, nor merely China's equality with the world's advanced industrial nations, but, as Mr. Hua assured the congress, improved living standards for everyone.

At last year's congress session, and again now, the changes proposed arise from the bitter experience of Mao's way of

running things. He cared nothing for constitutional practice in either party or state. From this followed a demand for legality effected in last year's congress session by new China's first criminal code in force since January of this year. Now details are to be submitted of a civil code and fresh legislation dealing with labour, trades unions and for workplaces. Not least of Mao's faults was his disregard of democratic rules, in running either the party or non-party institutions, such as the people's congress.

The role of the army

A more certain break with the past is the intention "clearly and effectively" to separate party work from government work. This was developing happily under Chen Enlai's leadership in the fifties, but he soon found his efforts hampered and the tragic events of his last decade saw them founder completely. Mr. Zhao Ziyang at least should be in clear water. But mention of party and government leaves unanswered the question of the third element in the state—the army.

The army is significantly enough represented by one-seventh of the delegates at this congress. As a whole or in separate factions it has been an active agent in all political changes since 1966. Mr. Hua's advent to power, Mr. Deng's return and increasing command, and all other visible shifts in these four years have depended upon army support. This influence has not declined since some appointments in the last few months bear its mark. With a cutback in defence expenditure as one of the budgetary questions before the congress the future of a more professional, less political army must remain in doubt.

How much opposition survives in the thirty-five million strong party is certainly there, as Maoists muttering angrily at Deng's "revisionism". There are also the hundreds of thousands who moved up during the Maoist era to the cultural revolution, and now survive in lower grade posts. In proportion to the population this actively ideological opposition may not now be numerous, but in a country by no means cleared of factionalism—judging by comments in the press—there is still room for mischief. When all such allowances have been made, however, the foundations Mr. Deng has laid look firm enough to weather any winds that may blow up, not least because the masses, peasant or urban, have all enjoyed long-delayed material benefits in the past two years.

Mao's attitude to the masses, it may be recalled, was that they were welcome to criticize, but not every man produces more than he consumed? Such economic non-sequiturs were long ago silenced by his wiser colleagues, but the fresh drive over population emphasized at the

congress seems almost a foregone conclusion. Have voices been raised in protest at the one-child family? Will critics be fervent preachers in such a cause? Perhaps the real test is a measure of China's seriousness rather than Mr. Zhao's five years at the head of China's most populous province (Sichuan, 97 million) that has influenced the severity of the goal.

An outside view might tend to fasten on the figure quoted of 65 per cent of China's population being under thirty. Thus the generation that has known nothing but Mr. Deng's new China is now a majority. Among this number those who have been active in questioning the whole "system" are a tiny minority, in the big cities only. If there are voices raised at the congress against the amendment of article five of the constitution in which Mr. Deng sanctified his ranking of political freedom, they will be few and probably easily silenced. Yet both the structure and tradition of China mean that there will continue to be an opposition, based on the desire for a stronger and simpler social discipline, and that the new administration will not be free to ignore it even if it should want to do so.

It should be realized that this is not an issue to be discussed in China simply in communistic terms. Anyone familiar with Chinese society and China's very long history knows how steeped its people are in doctrines wholly antagonistic to the individualism and democracy of the West. China's post-Mao leadership has been concerned on the one hand to relax the country politically—no empty slogans, damaging political struggles, factional fighting—on the other to restore discipline, to restrain crime and get back to work. It is one thing to propose changes—and this applies equally to the freedom now intended for economic management—another to overcome the ingrained habits that inhibit change. Visitors to China in these past thirty years have seen ample evidence of that.

Priorities on right lines

Moreover the men now in command are convinced that they are fighting the wrongs of the past twenty years. In this they enjoy popular support. They are also aware that they have their priorities right in concentrating on the economy. They are thus more easily nettled by criticism that at this point wants to question the whole political system. These leaders are men who have given their lives to the revolution; they have seen where it has failed, the country and how China's national objectives have been diverted by excessive revolutionary zeal. They are busy changing all that. This is no time, they must feel, to open a fresh and much wider political debate whose consequences are unforeseeable. Thus such a debate can be held peacefully, unknown to Chinese thinking. Hence the exemplary sentences on spokesmen for liberal democracy while unofficial magazines are banned and the young are called to order.

Nevertheless, there is Mr. Deng's crisp empiricist text as large as life at every big city crossroads: "seek truth from the facts". At present the goal of economic modernisation has priority. But what a political change might the young, from their own experience, be demanding as the ten-year plan proceeds? Is China yet at home, yet comfortably identified with its mixture of doctrine and constitutional practice?

Social conditions at first hand

From the Honorary Director of Community Service Volunteers
Sir, Lord Mackay is to be congratulated—only a year after his assumption of office as Lord Advocate—on spending a Friday evening in an unmarked police car to discover at first hand aspects of night life in Edinburgh which have some bearing on the law.

In three successive BBC news bulletins the following day, September 6, he was reported as being dismayed by seeing so many young children on the streets late at night, and surprised at the extent of the problems caused by drink.

But it is not astonishing that it should be regarded as noteworthy when the most senior law representative takes steps to acquaint himself personally with the background from which so many people find themselves in court? Justice is sometimes depicted as a figure with eyes bound—but blindness to the circumstances from which much of today's law arises may stem, it is surely not an asset in the administration of the law.

It so happens that the two most recent efforts towards what we have enabled, after discussions with the Civil Service Department and a number of ministries, to tackle problems in the real rather than on paper, have both been seconded from government departments in Scotland. Each made an outstanding contribution—due to the pluck of down-and-outs, the other to the promotion of community service in the schools of Lothian. Each subsequently submitted reports of considerable significance to their departments. It is fair to say that both would acknowledge that they had learnt as much from their experience as they had given.

Might it not be desirable to extend this kind of catholic attachment to situations of human need to law officers and others whose decisions affect their fellow citizens? Yours faithfully, ALEC DICKSON, Community Service Volunteers, 237 Pentonville Road, N1, September 8.

Incident in Italy

From Professor Kenneth Kirkwood
Sir, The Italian tribunal in 1950 were surely right in saying of the Marzabotto massacre, that they were a crime, perhaps not murder, but something worse which has no name.

I was astonished to read Mr. P. M. E. Hinchey's letter (August 16) and agree with the substance of Mr. W. J. Moore's reply (September 2). I took a photograph in 1974 of the monument on the wall of the rebuilt cemetery at San Martino which refers to 560 victims—there was a similar one at nearby Casaglia, below Monte Sole. Is it not the case that most of the hundreds of hostages who were killed in the area at the end of September and in early October 1944 were civilians—women, children, old men—and that they were shot by an SS unit under Meier?

On the crest of Monte Sole I was interested to find a monument to the Sanzio-Rossa victims, though sorry to see no tribute to the Commonwealth division which took the "Sole-Abbiade-Capraia" in April 1945 and whose patrols in 1946 had helped in the liberation of the area.

In 1974, 30 years on, the silence and grief in this part of the Apennines were still profound. Yours truly, KENNETH KIRKWOOD, St Antony's College, Oxford, September 3.

Rhodesia House statues

From Dr E. Greg-Turner
Sir, London Diary (September 4) has slipped up in stating that the Epstein figures on what is now Zimbabwe House are the same as the statues in the Rhodesia House. The Rhodesia House was occupied by the British Medical Association. They were placed there in 1908, at the behest of the BMA, which sought the removal of the statues to a new head office and commissioned the young and then comparatively unknown sculptor Jacob Epstein to carve the frieze on the second floor.

The history of the BMA, published in 1932, recorded: "Among other subjects, certain pathological and physiological changes in the nude human form were depicted, and artistically presented; an evening paper, however, chose to denounce them as outrages upon decency and good taste!"

In 1925 the BMA moved from that building to its present (Lutyens) headquarters in Tavistock Square. Your devoted servant, E. GREY-TURNER, River Lane, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, September 5.

From Mr Alfred Baker

Sir, Your London Diary today (September 4), refers to the sculptures on Rhodesia House. I remember going up on the scaffolding with my father (Sir Barker Baker), in 1935, to report on the Epstein figures and recommend treatment. We found that the stones had been laid with their natural bed vertical and the carver had left pockets for rain to collect. Frost action had followed. Removal of the figures was ruled out, so the only course was to make them safe by cutting away projections.

Not vandalism, but putting right the sculptor's mistakes in his handling of stone. I doubt whether today, some 45 years later and with modern techniques of stone preservation, one would have done otherwise. Yours faithfully, ALFRED BAKER, Cobhambury House, Cobham, Gravesend, Kent, September 4.

Breeding animals in zoos

From Mrs Elspeth Huxley

Sir, We are faced with stark alternatives. Either we breed in captivity the ever increasing number of animal species threatened with extinction in the wild, or they vanish from the earth forever—very far from "gracefully" (Mr Mein's word, August 30), as Dr Bertram (September 6) points out. Better to let them go, in Mr Mein's and Miss Mognagh's opinion (September 2), than to cage them in perpetuity in bleak and concrete cages.

There is a compromise, however, of a sort—the zoo park such as Whipsnade, which for nearly 50 years has pioneered ways of keeping animals in conditions more closely approximating to those of their natural habitats, i.e. in paddocks, not cages, on grass not concrete, in open park-like conditions. Of course there are species that may not share this relative freedom—elephants, big cats and bears, for instance—and anyway that freedom is basically a sham, but at least it is a humane sham and, if successful breeding is a criterion, the animals have responded with apparent enthusiasm.

Are we really, as custodians of the living world, prepared to see species of animal (not to mention plants, even more desperately threatened) disappear in odd ones and twos, but hundreds and eventually thousands, as the remorseless flood of human needs and numbers eats up their habitats? Surely to allow species that have existed for millions of years to be wiped from the face of existence would be no act, or non-act, of overweening arrogance.

The theology of marriage

From Mrs Kathleen O'Gorman

Sir, The reaction of Mr Peregrine Worsthorne (August 21) to Clifford Longley's article, "Contraception and the Catholic Church" (August 20), was unfortunate. Happily, it was not the only reaction. A substantial number of Catholics who see the current statement made by the bishops of England and Wales as a welcome and vital development.

For too long, much that is implicit in the church's teaching on marriage has been put into the sexual relationship, which confirms the couple's love for one another, and helps that love to grow, develop and extend, both within and beyond the family, has to be declared. The Western church has not deprecate this. Further, he does not allow that the laity may provide insights needed to increase understanding of lifelong married love.

The life of a Welshman

From Mr J. H. Fisher Evans

Sir, I am a Welsh-speaking Welshman. I share Dr Gwynfor Evans's ardent wish to protect and preserve our language. He demands the fourth television channel for this purpose, and to this end is sworn to fast until such as a certain date in the near future. I deplore this well-publicised conceit and, if you will, this blackmail.

Sir Cenydd Trefarner with other most honourable men in an episode to *The Times* (September 5) have written of their anxiety for the consequences of the Welsh language. This "noble and peace-loving Christian gentleman" they call him. The criminal violence they fear is already with us, by way of further home-burnings, assaults on the defenceless, the cowardly bomb, played a short while ago even in a child's innocent hand, the hand of our Secretary of State, or the terror of gang vandalism at our recent National Eisteddfod.

Our "noble and peace-loving Christian gentleman" must know of this awful cowardice, condoned as well with his own hands, by the occasional chieftain in our midst and so shamelessly stirred. You may be assured, Sir, that the vast majority of Welsh-speaking Welshmen and of sympathetic English-speaking Welshmen are saddened already by the behaviour of the terrorist thugs. And all this for the concentrated use of a prospective television channel, challenged by patriot scholars fearful of an unacceptable cultural shift.

The more democratic party called for in letters would be better achieved by giving real authority to the voluntary party in the running of the party organisation. Reports by departmental directors to the National Union executive with an aim to disagree, argue, be more useful than the current ritual of self-congratulatory reports by regional chairmen. Equally reports on organisation requiring the approval of conference could change it significantly from the supporters' club rally which is all it amounts to at present.

There are many radical reforms of the major political parties that would benefit British politics. It is not enough, however, for the advocates of reform to claim that democracy is on their side. Yours faithfully, STEPHEN MOON, 60 Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park, N4.

The old Corinthians

From Mr Gilbert Ashton

Sir, May I express my gratitude, and I am sure that of all those memories can go back as far, to Mr Geoffrey Green for his delightful article (September 4) on the Old Corinthians and their successors, who played for the club in the years immediately after World War I? I would like to add one name to his list of those who won full international honours either before or after that war, namely that of R. E. Foster, for I have it on the authority of the youngest brother of that great family, the late N. J. A. Foster, that R. E. is the only man in this country to have captained the full England XI at both cricket and football. R.E.'s name could certainly be bracketed with that of C. B. Fry, a double international but never captain of the England football XI, as one of the great Olympians. Yours faithfully, GILBERT ASHTON, Abbey Lodge, Worcester.

Music in Britain in the 1930s

From Sir Thomas Armstrong

Sir, Mrs Marion Thorpe (September 4), is rightly honoured for what has done for music, and many of us remember with admiration father and mother. We share pride in the recent achievement of British music. But we cannot all accept without reservation analysis of these questions, offered in her recent *Guest Column*.

"When I came to this country in 1938," she writes, "... German-speaking world regard Britain as a land without music, not without justification... I came, and perhaps we have to the Germans after all for turn this country into a music-lover nation."

I hesitate to think what Vaux Williams or Holst or Henry Wood might have said about this opinion for the renaissance of British music had begun, and gone far, before 1914, let alone 1938: it had me great achievements to its record before the arrival in the thirties of those refugee musicians from Germany-speaking world who made such a valuable contribution to artistic life.

Before 1938 Elgar had written his great music; Holst's work was done; much of Vaughan Williams' finest music had been composed. Walton had produced the *VII* Concerto and *Belshazzar*. Long before this date the Proms had become an established national event; and Kodaly told me on one of our many occasions that much of his inspiration for his work in Hungary had come from his pre-1914 visit to the Leith Hill Festival. Rou about 1910 Dent's performances at Cambridge and at the Old Vic had set new standards for the understanding of Mozart's operas which influenced producers everywhere. Beecham observed, "Good Mozart needs no Buschi". And Conna Lamborn in the thirties did much for the opera.

As one fortunate in having lived through this wonderful period share Mrs Thorpe's admiration for its achievements. But if she wish to analyse the sources and understand the character of this renaissance, she will have to go back beyond 1938 and away from the London scene: she will have to reckon with many creative influences besides those that came to us from Germany and had to be some extent resisted before our own minds could find itself. Yours sincerely, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Garrick Club, WC2, September 5.

Redundancy figures

From Mr Jim Lester, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment

Sir, In *The Times* issued on September 3 you publish a table showing the number of redundancies and job reduction announcements during the past month. I must point out that such figures on their own do not give a true indication of the actual number of redundancies that will take place.

Under section 100 of the Employment Protection Act of 1972 employers have a statutory duty to give advance notice of redundancy expected to occur in groups of 10 or more. Patricia Tisdall in your edition of July 16 explained very clearly why many of the redundancies announced during the past month at the end of the day take place. Some of the jobs involved may be saved as a result of support from the Government's Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme, trading conditions may improve, or negotiations may cause a company to alter its plans or, if the company or plants concerned are being sold, the new owner may retain at least some of the jobs threatened. As Miss Tisdall put it, "There is no obligation on employers to amend their notification if, as is frequently the case, not all the redundancies actually occur."

I would hope that if in future you publish such figures you would carry a qualification on these lines. Yours sincerely, JIM LESTER, Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tenth Street, SW1, September 5.

Wrong turning

From Mrs Josephine Karavasil and Mr Timothy Martin

Sir, In reply to Mr A. Buchanan's letter of September 5, we would like to suggest that children can indeed distinguish between cartoons and factual drawings and that humour does not mean concentration and attention. The jaunty and fantastical figure depicted atop a water-wheel in Ross's cartoon is one of many throughout *Industrial Archaeology*, all designed to foster the interest presumably shared by those at the Centre for the History of Technology, Science and Society. Yours faithfully, JOSEPHINE KARAVASIL, Children's Book Editor, T. MARTIN, Editorial Assistant, Evans Brothers Limited, Monague House, Russell Square, WC1, September 8.

Up betimes

From Mr R. L. Tossell

Sir, Ronald Faux's recent piece (September 3) about the Outward Bound School at Eskdale reminds me that, while on the staff of the school, I was leading a rope of boys on a rock-climb. We had to make way for a young man who, climbing solo, was about to overtake us. "Excuse me," he asked politely, "is the Warden up there?" "Yes," I replied, "and who are you?" "Oh, I'm from *The Times*," he said, and climbed on. As indeed he was. Yours faithfully, R. L. TOSSWILL, Hiltop Cottage, Dean, Cumbria, September 5.

Wind-assisted ships

From Dr Peter Musgrove

Sir, I was interested to read Sir Frederic Bolton's reply (September 4) to Air Commodore Nance's letter (September 2) on wind-assisted ships. Since I was involved in the vertical axis wind turbine ship design to which both refer, I cannot claim impartiality. However I do wish to comment on those of Sir Frederic Bolton's remarks which seem to provide the background to his rather negative views on wind assistance for ships. In particular he states his expectation that future world energy needs will be largely supplied by nuclear power, with no significant contribution from renewable sources.

The mistaken presumption that renewable energy sources have no significant contribution to make, at least before the year 2000, is unfortunately a common one in the United Kingdom, and has resulted in a very low level of research and development activity. Other countries, most notably the United States, have pursued much more vigorous renewable energy programmes, and wind energy conversion is one technology that has now clearly emerged as suitable for large scale deployment through the 1980s and 1990s. The US wind energy programme has established that large wind turbines can provide electricity at less than 2p/kWh in many parts of the US, and their Department of Energy has calculated that about 20,000 such machines could provide, by the year 2000, more than 500 billion kWh of electricity per year, which corresponds to about double the total amount of electricity produced in the UK in 1979.

This quantity has now, in fact, been made the goal of the US wind energy programme and as a vital step towards commercialisation and large scale deployment, Congress has allocated \$900m to construct that large wind turbines, made by companies such as Boeing, Westinghouse, General Electric, Hamilton-Standard and Bendix, are in quantity production and contributing at least \$900MW by 1985. Not surprisingly, in view of the above, it is calculated in the US that the wind turbine industry will be comparable in size with the aircraft industry by the end of the century.

In the UK, as a result of the low priority given to renewable energy R & D, no large modern wind turbine will be operational before 1983, even in prototype form. It does seem particularly unfortunate, at a time when so many of our traditional industries are in decline, that the UK should be so slow to move into promising new industries which have emerged in recent years to provide an efficient, non-labour intensive method of harnessing the power in the wind, and since offshore wind speeds are generally higher than wind speeds over land, the application of wind turbines to ship propulsion would seem very promising. Overseas work in this field is still in its infancy and I would hope that the British shipbuilding industry does not ignore the opportunity which it has to stay abreast of the progress in this potentially very rewarding field. Yours faithfully, PETER MUSGROVE, University of Reading (Department of Engineering), Whiteknights, Reading, Berkshire.

House of Lords reform

From Mr George Malcolm Thomson

Sir, Do I recall a House of Lords spokesman's reply to a letter from Lady Burton of Coventry's letter (September 1)? Surely there is no need for anything of the kind. The main function of the Lords today is not to improve the work of the Commons (to do so is a task for the Commons themselves), but to represent the nation in this country. Could any duty be more important? For this reason there is no need to ask whether any method of reforming the Lords would or would not be acceptable to the Commons.

I write as one who, between the abolition of the university vote and last year, did not succeed in electing a member of Parliament. I am, Sir, yours sincerely, GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON, 5 The Mount Square, NW3.

OK connexions

From Mr Geoffrey Sampson

Sir, "OK" is an Anglicisation of the word for "good" in Ewe, the West African language spoken by many of the slaves taken to the southern states, and would have been their natural and frequent response to their overseers' instructions. It is difficult to believe that such strained etymologies as "Old King's Road" or "quali" or "Ori Kerkor" would ever have been proposed were it not for the selective blindness of white men towards African culture. Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY SAMPSON, Richmond House, Inglesham, Yorkshire, September 6.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Clearing the decks for a cut in MLR

Yet another set of dismal financial statistics—albeit no worse than expected—seem to have been greeted by tumultuous applause. The long end of the gilt market finished with gains stretching to £2, while most money market interest rates were half a point or so lower. And all (or at least mainly) at the drop of an underlinked bond for a rather broader range of granaries and granddads.

So what's going on? Well, the money supply figures, showing 3 per cent growth in banking August, are hardly good, even if they had been well leaked. The indication that the underlying growth rate in both July and August was probably of the order of 1.2 per cent in each month still puts the underlying annualized rate of growth from the February base at somewhere between 1.2 and 1.7 per cent. Moreover, the massive central government borrowing requirements for August gives previous little indication of a rain-back in the recent overshoot in central government spending.

But, as you may have guessed by now, we are told that the worst is over. The public sector borrowing requirement should look substantially healthier over the rest of the year, helped in no small measure by two large dollops of petroleum revenue tax, the first of which fell due on September 1, a tighter check on spending, special asset sales etc. Meanwhile, bank lending to the private sector is expected to moderate as the rate of price inflation abates and companies continue to de-stock.

A new issue of granary bonds is estimated to yield some £1,500m between November and next April. That, of course, will be a major relief to the beleaguered gilt-edged market, which, with the funding burden eased and the general outlook looking rosier, should be able to shoot ahead—helped by a few cuts in MLR—to the kind of level some time next year when a virtuous monetary circle can be completed with the corporate sector refinancing its bank borrowing from the long term bond market.

At first sight it all looks grand. But unless the government lives up to its word on public spending, and unless pay settlements generally moderate fairly significantly, the possibility of a easy accident and tears in the medium term remains. Short-term, the decks have been cleared for an MLR cut, though before that the market will presumably be fed with some partly-paid stock this Friday.

Reckitt & Colman

De-stocking damage at home

Reckitt & Colman was set for a £2m increase in first-half profits until the grocery trade began de-stocking in April. That cost Reckitt an extra £2m in interest charges on the borrowing needed to finance its own higher stocks. So with other cost increases, British profits were almost halved to £2.25m. Meanwhile, exports to Europe fell by a quarter and less favourable exchange rates cost overseas profits £4.12m. The outcome is interim profits for June 28 down by £2.45m to £2.25m on sales of £357m. The bright spot, though, has been North America, where profits recovered from £30,000 to £2.38m following loss elimination and tighter management.

Borrowings, meanwhile, have moved up to their annual peak, up 30 per cent, although year-end borrowings will show a smaller rise from 1979's £65.7m net.

The point, then, is that while sterling remains strong Reckitt's profits will be under pressure. Full-year profits could be £3.6m below 1979's £5.1m giving a fully-taxed ratio of 1.4 at 1980, a share down 20 per cent. On the same dividend, the interim's unchanged yield is 6.1 per cent. If profits come out at the lower end of the range the shares could be vulnerable.

Pearson

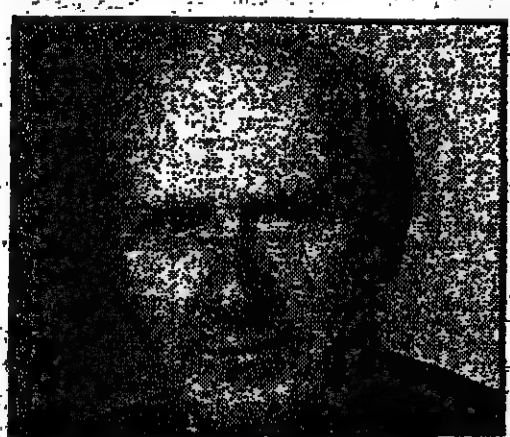
Publishing problems

publishing profits at Pearson Longman have been decimated in the first half, on the newspaper side by National Graphical Association action against the provincial proprietors earlier this year and in book publishing by organizational problems at Penguin where there was a further loss this time of 1.6m and the general malaise in book publishing. Disputes in the newspaper businesses—Festminster Press and Financial Times—apparently cost profits more than £4m in the first half of the year and while that in (all being well) be regarded as exceptional, the recession, with its implications for advertising revenue, is now biting hard. This, and prospects which are described as "not good" for the remainder of the year, Pearson Longman, is the cross that Pearson now has to bear. Its other interests,

however, merchant banking, oil services in North America, and Madame Tussaud's, fared either very well in the case of Lazarus, or relatively well, given the circumstances and a poor first half of 1979 as in the case of Boulton.

The strength of sterling is difficult of course for businesses like Boulton and the book publishers which rely heavily on exports, and S. Pearson, with profits already running £1.3m down at £13.6m at the attributable pretax level is not encouraging about the 1980 outcome despite an initial contribution from Fairley.

That said, S. Pearson shares look safe but dull at 22½, with the dividend, returning 6½ per cent, undoubtedly safe. Pearson Longman shareholders should also be able to rest easy about the dividend for the moment, but until the company can demonstrate that its paperback problems have been overcome, it is a share that, at 19p, will lack support—even in the use of S. Pearson who cannot find the prospect of buying in the minority particularly attractive at this juncture.



Standard Chartered whose chairman is Lord Barber (above) has been outperforming the banking sector since early last year. Yesterday's interim results confirm the strength and potential of the group. Profits up 22 per cent to £4.4m, and while some £1.1m of bullion profits, which might not be repeated are included and probably more than average profits from foreign exchange dealings, the results are nevertheless impressive in the light of the strength of sterling and dull business conditions in the United Kingdom.

The underlying growth of the business in the Far East and Africa was more than sufficient to offset the strength of sterling, while in the United States, United Bank contributed £1.7m to the results, unchanged from last year because of organizational costs.

But in Britain, where the group needs a stronger base, conditions were not as good; costs are spiralling and margins in the wholesale money market have been tight. This year Standard Chartered made profits of £2.25m, and possibly more if sterling weakens and interest rates fall again. On the other hand the shares have risen substantially recently—up 40p yesterday—and it is perhaps a good time to take some profit, even though the shares on a prospective P/E ratio of less than 6 and yielding 7.5 per cent are not expensive on a longer view.

Bowater

Hopes are deferred

The case for treating Bowater as a growth stock is not yet in shreds. Many hoped that a £27m investment programme (equal to three years' profits) and a newspaper boom in North America would this year start to lift profits off a three year plateau. That now looks improbable.

In the half year to June sales rose by more than 12 per cent to £93.2m, but profits by less than 5 per cent to £4.4m. Outside estimates were for up to £4.2m. The two big blows are the rise in interest payable, and the leap in the tax charges from £14.6m to £21.3m. Last year's low figure reflected special allowances on the United States development programme, especially at the newspaper plant at Calhoun, Tennessee.

Inflation-adjusted, pre-tax profits were £2.7m and on tax as recorded the unchanged interim dividend of 6.07p gross is only partly earned.

Nevertheless, one North American pulp and paper mills still do well, but British activities, save Bowater-Scott in tissues, are suffering severely from recession.

It is disappointing that commodity trading is still in the red. One day Bowater will pull round its UK interests; the question is whether the North America newspaper boom will be over by then.

For all this the shares rose 4p to 170p as investors gave the group the benefit of the doubt, helped no doubt by the view that a yield of 9.6 per cent is good for an index stock.

A Business News report compiled by Edward Townsend in London, Edward Lapham in Detroit

Peter Norman in Brussels and Koji Nakamura in Tokyo

Challenges facing the world's car makers

The 25,000-ton cruise liner *Vistafjord* is this week continuing its series of eight voyages from Liverpool to the Isle of Man bearing with it several thousand United Kingdom car dealers and distributors and the last great hope of the British motor industry. BL has spent a modest £1m in chartering the ship and giving its dealers a preview of the Mini Metro, the state-owned company's new small car on which it is pinning its hopes for future success. BL admits that if the Metro is a failure its mass produced car business will be beyond recall.

The Metro launch follows the introduction of the new Escort, the £3,000 "world car" on which Ford is also gambling for its future. The car, probably the most important single model to be developed by the motor industry since the Model T Ford, is to be built in Europe at Ford's Halewood factory in the United Kingdom and at Sparlovi in Germany. Like the Metro, it will play a leading role in the split of the United Kingdom industry's spirits.

And British industry confidence is badly in need of an injection of optimism. It has been swamped this year by an unprecedented deluge of redundancies, lay-offs and short-time working which has affected both manufacturers and component suppliers alike.

But the 3,000 car salesmen discussing the finer points of the Metro on the decks of the *Vistafjord* this week and next know that many of their counterparts throughout most of the Western world are in the same position.

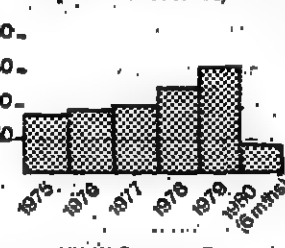
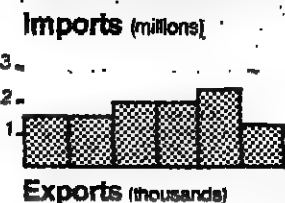
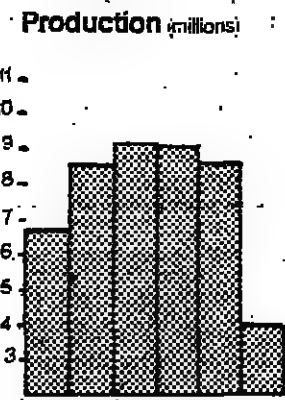
An investigation by Business News correspondents in some of the main car markets shows that, with the exception of Japan, most car makers are in the throes of a grim struggle to capture as many as possible of declining sales. The next upturn in demand, the experts tell them, will not come before the end of 1981.

By that time, the world industry may have undergone some major structural changes. If BL fails, Britain could become largely an assembler rather than a manufacturer of cars; if new cars in the United States prove to be ill-timed there could be some major business collapses; and the Japanese could seize the opportunity to expand their overseas car assembly operations.

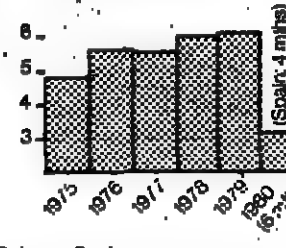
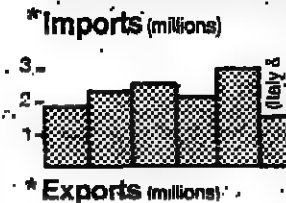
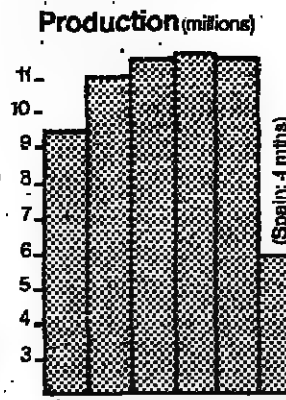
The manufacturers' response, seen already with the arrival of "world cars" made by the Americans, will be to standardize components and assemble in new facilities to increase productivity and the use of automated plant and robots and, particularly with the smaller companies, to establish more joint design and development activities.

Car production, imports and exports.

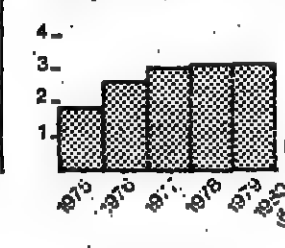
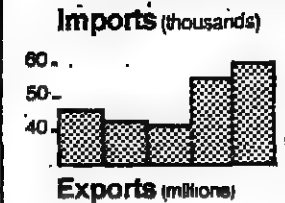
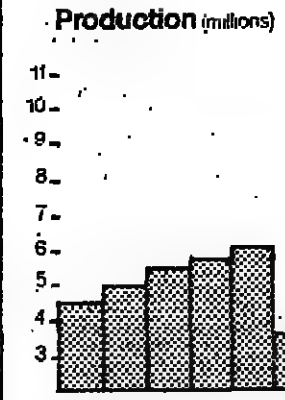
USA



**EUROPE



JAPAN



* UK, W. Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain.
* The bulk of imports and exports represents trade between European countries.

Europe: the main doubt is about Britain

Europe has the distinction of being the most highly concentrated and lucrative car market in the world and despite the conditions, structure, changes that are taking place, production and exports from its huge motor industry are, with the exception of the United Kingdom surprisingly resilient in the face of the recession.

Lay-offs and short-time working are now in operation in all of the major producing countries, but output figures for the first six months of this year indicate that by the end of the year the numbers of cars produced in West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium and Spain will not be too far short of the totals of the last four years.

Most forecasts suggest that the industries of France, West Germany and Italy will continue

to expand once demand is on the increase again, while United Kingdom output, dependent upon a stagnant home market and a variety of scattered export markets, will stick at about 1 million cars a year.

Europe's biggest car maker, West Germany, produced just under 4 million units in 1979 but is at present producing at rates 8 per cent lower than last year. Imports are taking about 27 per cent of the home market led by France with 10 per cent and Japan with 5.6 per cent.

With five boom years behind it, the West German industry has accumulated healthy financial reserves to meet the expected slowdown in demand. The only surprise this year has been a sharp rise in Japanese small car imports.

Harder hit have been the German subsidiaries of General

Motors (Opel) which offered early pensions and golden handshakes to shed 5,800 workers and Ford in Cologne which has begun a similar move to dispose of 6,000 jobs.

In France, the development of the car market over the last 12 years has confounded experts through its buoyancy. New registrations have risen steadily since 1968 to pass the 2 million mark for the first time in 1978.

Exports, which increased by 7.5 per cent last year, are expected to rise again in 1981.

Figures for the industry, however, are predictably grim. Sales in June were down 16 per cent, output by 5.5 per cent and exports by 3 per cent.

Renault, which, like Volkswagen in Germany, switched early to the production of smaller, more efficient cars, is doing well and in the first five

months made more cars than Peugeot, Citroen and Talbot together. Peugeot introduced short-time working for 54,000 in July and Talbot has had lay-offs affecting 23,000. At the end of July, M. Andre Giraud, the French industry minister said the industry did not need government support.

In Italy, the outlook is less optimistic, with Fiat seeking to reduce overall output by 30 per cent in the second-half of the year. In June and July, 78,000 Fiat workers went onto a four-day week and there is speculation that the company wants to shed 15,000 jobs. This has occurred in a country which restricts Japanese car imports to 2,300 a year.

More lay-offs and short-time working are being experienced in the big Belgian assembly plants, most of which are

owned by parent companies abroad. Ford has halved output of Taunus cars and Transit vans at its Genk plant in Flanders and 8,000 workers will be on short-time this month. General Motors and Volvo are also cutting back and total Belgian production is expected to be down by 5 per cent this year. There is also doubt about the long-term future of BL's plant at Benefe.

With Spain emerging as a major producer and exporter of cars from its new multinational plants protected by high tariff barriers, the one big question mark in Europe hangs over the United Kingdom industry. Like Fiat, BL has had a fair share of state support; its future rests on new models now being launched but, say its critics, it is too far behind the competition.

Japan: still in an expansionist mood

Japan, fast becoming the largest car producing nation in the world, is the only one not to be suffering the effects of the stagnant world market. Its car makers have not needed government aid, there have been no lay-offs, no short time, no redundancies.

All of Japan's major motor vehicle producers plan to increase output this year, ranging from Toyota's 7.5 per cent expected increase to Honda's 18 per cent.

Export predictions are equally as impressive. Nissan expects export shipments for 1980 to be 1.2 million, a rise of 8.8 per cent on 1979. Toyota's will be about 1.5 million (up by 9.8 per cent) and Honda's will be 1.2 million (up 14.4 per cent).

Last year, total vehicle exports from Japan to the United States were 2.1 million, a rise of 9.5 per cent on 1978; 222,000 to Saudi Arabia (3.9 per cent), 213,000 to the United Kingdom (26.3 per cent) and 184,000 to West Germany (a rise of nearly 50 per cent). In the first half of this year, exports to the United States were up by 32 per cent.

But present government and industry efforts are being directed at curbing exports to the United States and Europe, and pressure from both areas is growing.

A delegation from the United Kingdom's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is now in Tokyo attempting to persuade the Japanese to continue their policy

of restraint on the British market.

As an alternative export market, the Middle East is now a major target and last year Saudi Arabia became Japan's second biggest vehicle export market.

For the foreseeable future, the Japanese motor industry sees "enemies" all around it because of what must appear to be aggressive sales drives across the world.

For one thing, domestic sales have reached saturation point not only in terms of numbers of cars registered (more than 30 million cars in a population of 110 million) but because of rising petrol prices.

In a study of the world industry earlier this year, the British market survey company Economic Models said that it

expected both America and Japan to expand production after 1981. Despite the low recent rates of growth of Japanese exports, the fundamental strength of the Japanese industry as an exporter should keep exports at about 4 million a year into the mid-1980s.

For both countries, a strong domestic market and an improving trade balance should support higher levels of car output in the years 1982-84. In Japan's case it would represent further growth towards, and beyond, the 7 million cars a year milestone.

Japan's expansionist zeal is unlikely to be curbed in the next decade. Its cars are reliable, relatively cheap, plentiful and popular in most markets

of the world. The only difference will be a change in tactics with direct exports being replaced more by joint production deals, such as those that have already been concluded in the United States and with BL in Britain.

The challenge to the rest of the world is clear. Throughout Europe, for example, Ford has decided to increase the number of robots in its factories to between 350 and 300 in the next three years. According to Mr Bill Hayden, Ford of Europe's vice president of manufacturing, the European industry has about six years to boost its productivity levels or they will remain inefficient "and the Japanese will kill us".

Japanese models are popular and will continue to take at least 20 per cent of sales and the only realistic long-term solution is considered to be the building of Japanese assembly plants in the United States. Honda is planning to set up the first in Ohio, later this year while Ford and Toyota are considering a joint United States production venture.

Meanwhile, the stockpile of unsold cars in the United States continue to grow, far overshadowing those of Europe. At the end of July, stocks amounted to 1.5 million American built cars and 500,000 imported models.

United States: stockpiles of unsold cars tell their story

The great shift in world car demand to smaller, less petrol hungry vehicles was first felt in the United States, home of the big, powerful, gas guzzling, status symbol automobile. Today, more than one million United States motor vehicle workers, including those in component companies, are out of work.

As pressure on 300,000 workers came off and in the last year Ford has closed a New Jersey car and lorry plant and a car plant in Los Angeles, Chrysler has shut down a plant in the Detroit area and off the car makers are operating short-time working.

In July, sales by domestic manufacturers fell 22 per cent from a year earlier, while imports, led by Japanese and

West German models, reached a new monthly record of 29 per cent of the market.

Sales of foreign cars in July totalled 230,000 units, 15 per cent higher than a year earlier, and the spearhead of the attack was formed by Toyota and Nissan. Japanese models account for 80 per cent of import sales (compared with about 12 per cent in the United Kingdom) and West German about 12 per cent.

Earlier in the year, the car makers were united in blaming the Japanese for their difficulties and there remains much protectionist sabre rattling. Imports did well, however, because the fuel crisis of last year, linked to the Iranian crisis, boosted demand for small cars which the United States manu-

facturers were unable to supply in sufficient numbers.

American cars traditionally have been produced chiefly for the huge home market. Of last year's output of 8.4 million cars, only 150,000 were exported, mostly to West Germany, the Middle East and the United Kingdom.

While car output was down by nearly a million in the 1977 total of 9.3 million, imports have continued to rise, both of cars and lorries. In the first six months of this year, car imports totalled 1.25 million, well over half of last year's total.

Ford, America's second largest manufacturer behind General Motors, recorded its worst quarterly loss since 1956 in the first three months of the year while Chrysler Corporation,

saved from extinction by massive Government aid, suffered a first half loss of \$98.5m. Both companies have called for measures to stop Japanese imports. General Motors, which also experienced the largest quarterly loss in its history (\$412 million in the second quarter) wants the Japanese to adopt "more prudent trade practices" with the United States.

Now the industry is expecting that the hoped-for economic upturn in 1981 will restore much of the lost market. New products like the Escort, launched in the United Kingdom last week, and Chrysler's K-body cars are expected to help cut the import share but if the American designers have

got it wrong again, the portents are gloomy.

Japanese models are popular and will continue to take at least 20 per cent of sales and the only realistic long-term solution is considered to be the building of Japanese assembly plants in the United States. Honda is planning to set up the first in Ohio, later this year while Ford and Toyota are considering a joint United States production venture.

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Business Diary: Min of Aggro? • Baron Bic trims sails

ster Walker, the Agriculture Minister, evidently enjoyed his untidy yesterday, for he was able to tell fellow Conservatives that he is getting a bit of his own back at the vetch for playing him up so much.

He told Westminster Tories: "I have managed to persuade the rest of the food chain to supply the consumer to share on a massive British campaign." They are not Fare, Tesco and Sainsbury, the minister said, will nounce Buy British campaigns in the next few weeks, in fruit and dairy produce top of the list.

The minister is particularly pleased that British growers have got together to market the 's Orange Pippin', because my mind it is far better than French-produced Golden Delicious."

If the British food industry said: "Three to four years' concentration on becoming exporters as well as producers can bring long-term luster to the agricultural industry and therefore to the country as a whole." Except perhaps from France.



My wife is sitting pretty; he has been appointed controller of queues at a Job Centre.

How much a year do you think Her Majesty's Government spends on entertaining foreign bigwigs here in pursuit of trade and political advantage? £228,000? £370,000? £480,000? Much, much more? Or much, much less? The answer is "about £400,000" this year's budget for the Government Hospitality Fund. The other two figures are for the previous two years.

Great sorrow has driven a man to cut his own throat. Baron Bic, however, wants to cut someone else's—that of razor blade makers Gillette.

Baron Bic, who founded the Bic ballpoint pen company, is said to be all but inconsolable after the defeat of his yacht, *Prize III* (right), in the preliminaries for the America's Cup at Newport.

At 67 he believes that for the first time in an otherwise successful life he may not get another chance to turn defeat into victory.

Born in Italy and schooled in Spain, Marcel Bic chose French nationality at the age of 18 when he went into business as an electric light bulb salesman. Before long, however, he switched to a fountain pen company, which was then bought out by Stephens Inc.

The young Bic did not want to work for the British company, so in 1944 he set himself up with the help of a loan, making pens himself. The liberating GIs arrived and brought with them the prototype of the Bic fortune—the ballpoint pen. The baron, as he has become, followed by the GIs, followed by the GIs, up with disposable lighters and razor blades.



Like Tommy Lipton, the tea knight, before him the ballpoint baron has found that he could not prize American fling at the cup.

He is therefore said to be throwing himself back into the cut throat business of razor blades with a vengeance.

Sam Toy, who Business Diary yesterday correctly tipped as the new chairman and managing director of Ford of Britain, is true to the company's tradition of executive self-effacement.

He was on holiday in Yugoslavia when the announcement was made yesterday afternoon and thus was unavailable for the interviews and photographs that might have put him before company if only for a day.

His predecessor, Sir Terry Beckett, succeeds the late Sir John Methven as Director-General of the CBI at the end of the month. Sir Terry, too, is mindful of Ford's interests. On arrival at Centre Point he plans to have a Ford rather than the BL Rover that went with the job last time.

I am sure BL chairman and fellow CBI stalwart Sir Michael Edwards will understand.

A British Airways Cargo Newsletter published in Canada says that a woman shopper looking at her cash register slip in a supermarket said: "That's about right. I usually pay about \$50 a foot for my groceries."

Ross Davies

HAMPTON GOLD MINING AREAS

(Principal interests in mining machinery manufacture, coal mining, royalties from Australian nickel mining and exploration in Australia and the North Sea.)

1980 RESULTS

Turnover increased by 49.5% to £8.81m

Royalties increased by 44.3% to £744,148

Profit before tax increased by 29.9% to £1,178,202

Total dividend increased from 3.5p to 4.5p

Following the second successful well on Block 16/21-a in the North Sea, a further appraisal well is to be drilled. It is reasonable to hope that the Block will prove to be capable of economic development. The Company has joined in applications for licences in the Seventy Round.

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year to 31 March 1980 may be obtained from The Secretary, Hampton Gold Mining Areas Limited, 11 Wimpers Place, London EC4V 3DP.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Prices surge ahead after banking figures

Gilt and equities surged ahead yesterday in the wake of the encouraging banking figures and the statement from the Treasury predicting a significant fall in money supply.

Equities, after a quiet but firm start to the day, came in for heavy buying later in the afternoon and the FT Index only 3.7 up at 3 o'clock—burst through the 500 mark to close 11.9 higher on the day at 503.9. One dealer described conditions as euphoric. Activity continued after hours, although on a more selective note.

Gilt were firm from the start showing opening gains of 1.5 and the medium term Treasury 1.1 per cent 1991 (A). Conditions remained firm up to the publication of the banking figures when dealing was halted for 40 minutes to allow time to study the Treasury statement.

However, the buying orders piled up and when dealing resumed prices soared with gains of up to a point at the long end and in heavy two-way trade.

Market men were soon speculating on the next cut in the lending rate, encouraged by the news of the new index-linked savings certificates which will reduce the Government's need to tap the market.

Including further gains after hours, long ended the day with rises stretching from £2 to £21. One dealer reported doing business in the medium term at £48 after hours while short-dated stocks stretched earlier gains of £1 before the banking figures to £1.

In the equity market, electricity began the day in fine style and the pace accelerated with the rest of the market in the afternoon.

Buyers piled into GEC and with the jobbers unable to supply stock the price shot up 22p to close at the top at 34.4p. The rest followed with good figures from BICC, up 4p to 14.6p, leading further encouragement.

Electronic Rentals rose 4p to 11.3p on hopes of lower interest rates, Rascal 13p to 33.6p, Plessey

13p to 25.3p and ICI 8p to 19.4p. Thorn EMI was 6p better at 37.8p and Standard Telephone was in demand with a 12p rise to 46.0p.

Among second liners, Kode International rose 2.2p to 32.0p and small buyers in a thin market pushed Electronic Machine up 4p to 37p but Electromechanics eased 2p to 73.6p.

Properties were a feature on the back of the gilt market and on hopes of an interest rate-cut. They recorded sizable gains in frantic one-way business.

Buying was across the board with MEPC up 7p to 25.0p, Land Securities 12p higher at 38.9p and British Land 2p firmer at 9.2p. Stock Conversion was a good market, rising 17p to 49.0p and Peachey added 6p to 16.2p. Buying continued in late dealing and most companies made further gains of 2p to 3p after hours.

In a firm banks sector Standard Chartered was the main feature, rising 40p to 59.4p. Lower interest rate hopes helped United Discount up 25p to 51.8p and Alexander's Discount went 3p better at 26.9p.

Clearing banks shared in the heavy buying of the leading shares, with Barclays up 7p to 42.8p, Nat West up 5p to 39.3p,

Midland 7p better at 34.8p and Lloyds up a like amount at 32.8p.

Other leading equities generally went better after the banking figures as the buyers piled in. Becton, tipped in two brokers' circulars, rose 6p to 15.4p, ICI 6p to 37.2p, Glaxo 4p to 24.4p and Fisons 2p to 23.9p.

Unilever rose 7p to 50.5p, Pilkington 10p to 24.8p, Lucas

Today the end of the do-it-yourself boom, will probably claim another victim with interim results from Leyland Paints & Wallpaper, Leyland had a bad 1979 and no doubt wants to forget the first half of 1980. The shares at 27p are already at this year's low; the high was 48p. The 15.4 per cent yield is saying something.

4p to 21.5p and Metal Box 6p to 28.2p. Turner & Newall, with results imminent, rose 3p to 10.8p and Dunlop firmed 1p to 7.5p.

Bewater went 4p better after results. Among other companies reporting, Bestobell climbed 16p to 29.0p. But halved profits from Pearson Longman left the shares down 13p at 19.9p and S. Pearson slipped 14p to 22.1p.

Lower interim profits from Reckitt & Colman left the shares 2p easier at 19.8p and Pentos slipped 4p to 4.9p on halved profits.

Other disappointing results included Barton & Sons, down 21p to 33.1p and a passed down at Staffordshire Potteries, down 3p to 4.9p.

BTR slipped 2p to 37.6p on further consideration of recent figures, but P & O, with results soon, rose 41p to 137p.

A 120p cash bid for Gough Cooper from the private investment company Starwest saw the shares rise 24p to 12.6p. Cornhill Dresses, also the object of a bid approach, rose 12p to 60p. St George's Laundry, where a large shareholding recently changed hands, rose 5p to 70p.

Press comment boosted Marchwell, 2p to 8.8p, and Laurence Scott rose 7p to 70p on hopes of a counter-bid to the Mining Supplies offer.

Bid speculation pushed United Carriers up 5p to 16.6p and Flight Refuelling, where a feature, rising 20p to 27.2p, on reports of good orders taken at the Farnborough Air Show. Further consideration of the closures at Thomas Borthwick left the shares 5p easier at 3.6p.

Insurance shares were a firm market in active business and GRE rose 16p to 35.6p, Royal 20p to 45.8p and Sun Alliance 10p to 78.9p. Prudential, added, 3p to 24.0p.

Dealings were halted in two recent high-fliers, the Canadian oil exploration companies Double Eagle and Warrior Resources, at 600p and 370p.

Elsewhere in oils, the under-tone was firm although not all shared in the market rise. BP rose 2p to 36.0p, Shell 4p to 41.4p and Ultramar jumped 12p to 37.2p. But Lasso eased 12p to 63p and Weeks Petroleum fell 10p to 40.0p after results. Aramco fell 4p to 44.6p and New Court 1p to 6.6p but Attercliffe rose 8p to 33.0p and Carless, Capel 3p to 15.4p.

Gold failed to hold best levels after opening higher close to overnight New York levels. Prices eased in profit-taking but most still showed reasonable gains: with Anglo American Gold up from £45 to £47.4, W. Diefenbaker £4.4 higher at £41.1, and St Helena up from £22.1 to £23.1. Mining finances issues were better but closed off the best with Cons-Gold 8p easier at 56.3p and Charter Consolidated 1p lower at 24.5p. RTZ eased 5p to 46.5p.

Equity turnover for September 8 was £100.42m (number of bargains marked 15,066). The most active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, Plessey, Rascal, BP, Shell, Tricentral, BAT, BICC, Barclays Bank, Midland, KCA Intl, Premier Oil, Ultramar, Marks & Spencer and Cons-Gold.

Traded options had an active day with a total of 1,611 contracts traded. Lornha was most in demand with 488 contracts, mostly in the November series and Cons-Gold was also active with 264. Traditional options were also more active with Lornha actively called. A but was done in Carless, Capel and doubles in Target Petroleum, ENRC and P & O.

Cost-cutting moves help Bestobell to advance

By Philip Robinson

Most directors of engineering, manufacturing and insulation group Bestobell are now working out of smaller offices in Slough. Their former head office there was sold in July for £1.85m, which will go to reduce borrowings. Last year shares totalled £12.3m against shareholders' funds of £26.5m.

The sale was part of Bestobell's cost-cutting exercise which started last year and has involved cutting the workforce in some areas, but for the six months to the end of June has helped to lift pre-tax profits by almost a fifth to £4m. Turnover rose by 11 per cent to £57.7m but the interest charge slipped by 63 per cent from £71,000 to more than £1m.

Now feeling more confident that BTR, which still holds 25.2 per cent of the shares, will not return for a second attempt at a takeover, Bestobell has raised the dividend by 14 per cent to 7.35p gross. The shares rose 13p to 28.7p on the news.

Mr A. R. (Sandy) Marshall, the chairman, says that the profit improvement came largely from the aviation and seal and control, and instrumentation groups in the United Kingdom and from African companies. The African contribution, now including Bestobell's two operations in Zimbabwe, increased the percentage of trading profit from overseas and Europe to the group from 85 per cent to 42 per cent.

After a £33,000 exchange loss and a £32,000, according to credit, below the line profits went up by 88 per cent to £2.6m.

Local Authority Bonds: Interest rate on this week's issues of local authority housing bonds is 11 per cent. Issue price is 100 (last week 10 per cent at 100).

Broken and Co. International Timber Corporation has acquired 197,500 ordinary shares making holding to 1.15m including scrip issue (20.2p per cent).

P. Wright and Sons (Associated Companies) Mr Keith Wright, chairman, told annual meeting that "current trading year has started well, given difficult economic climate. What really made us feel to come, he is confident it can maintain its volume of sales during year."

Starwest launches £9.4m bid for Gough Cooper

By Margaret Pagano

A takeover battle broke out yesterday as Starwest investment Holdings returned with a full bid after its "dawn raid" on Gough Cooper in July.

Starwest, the private company controlled by Mr Remo Dipre and his wife, is offering £9.4m cash for each share, giving Gough Cooper, the housebuilding and property group, a total value of £24.4m.

The bid is to be financed by Starwest's bankers, Twentieth Century Banking Corporation, a subsidiary of P & O, which is prepared to finance the complete purchase.

"We have looked at all the criteria and studied the balance sheet and we feel this will be a good investment," said Mr John Bancroft, the bank's adviser to Starwest.

Starwest and Twentieth Century have had a working relationship since 1969, when Starwest increased its stake in 25 per cent (2.22m shares) at a cost of £2.2m. Gough Cooper retaliated by revealing its major properties. This produced a £3.9m surplus and pushed up the net asset value of a share from 16.6p to 21.5p.

This is central to the defence adopted by Gough Cooper's advisers, Bill Samuel, and the company has strongly advised shareholders to "sit tight". The board comprises just 2 per cent of the shares and there are no other major shareholders apart from Starwest.

Mr Dipre said the price offered "fully reflects the worth of the company. We have looked over the trading and profitability of Gough Cooper over the last five years and we have no intention of increasing the offer."

After the raid, Starwest requested board representation and indicated its wish to work together with the company in housebuilding. At that time a full bid was not considered, Mr Dipre said, but after board representation was refused, the dividend maintained and a revaluation taken, this inspired a takeover offer, he said.

Mr Dipre is confident that despite the interim losses of £655,000 reported by Gough Cooper to the half year to July, the company will be able to expand.

A rough breakdown of Starwest shows net assets of £7m, some £4m placed on the value of land assets (£500,000 of equities, and £2m of fixed assets).

Pre-tax profits to the year to March 31 were £1.6m on a turnover of £6.9m. Starwest has been associated with house building in the south east for several years. Over the last year the housebuilding operations produced pre-tax profits of £800,000 from some 150 houses constructed.

If the bid is successful, Starwest plan to ask for three board representatives and expansion in the plant hire and building merchants sector. Gough Cooper's share price reacted by rising from 16.6p to 15.5p yesterday, indicating the market is correcting a higher offer.

Briefly

Land Investors: Pre-tax profit for year to March 24, £2.42m (£1.34m). Dividend paid at 1.42p gross.

F. Copson and Co.: Mr F. Copson (chairman) says he cannot forecast year's options with any degree of certainty, but he will be as far as to say that provided the hoped-for reduction in money rates materialises before too long, directors will be very disappointed if results do not match those of last year.

Sampan Gold Mining: Mr J. R. Lay, chairman, says all divisions are performing well, but he is not expected that demand will be as buoyant this year due to cash limits which will curb coal board purchases, but this has been offset by development of new product lines.

Cooper Industries: In his annual report the chairman says that the present flat trading conditions do not lead him to believe that the current year will show any dramatic improvement in the results.

Allied International: Despatch Group: Pre-tax profits up 37 per cent to £66,000 for six months to April 30. Interim dividend passed.

RECKITT & COLMAN 1980 INTERIM RESULTS

	1980	1979
Sales	£357m	£324m
Trading Profit	£30m	£28m
Profit before tax	£23m	£25m
Earnings per 25p share	8.4p	9.9p
Interim dividend per 25p share	3.5p	3.5p

The facts behind the figures.

In the first half of 1980, with sales up by 10% Reckitt & Colman's trading profit increased by 5% to £30m. Profit before tax however was £2m less at £23m, and the following comments indicate some of the facts behind the figures.

ECONOMIC CLIMATE

Because of our own problems, we are apt to think of this country as the only one with economic difficulties. In fact, there are very few countries which have not been affected during the first six months of this year by the economic depression. Reckitt & Colman is an international company with some 70% of its sales and 90% of its profit made outside the U.K. Sales and profits are translated into sterling at average rates of exchange during the period, and the present strength of sterling has caused a drop of £4.2m (including £2.6m in Latin America) in profit before tax, compared with the rates prevailing during the same period in 1979.

High inflation rates and a maintained development programme have meant also that we have had to borrow more money, thereby substantially increasing our interest costs due to the very high rates prevailing.

UNITED KINGDOM

Our U.K. divisions have improved sales during the half year, but trade de-stocking has resulted in a fall-off in the last two months. Inflation, combined with strong competition, has brought about a substantial reduction in profit. The strength of sterling has also severely limited our ability to make profit in the export trade, and, had it not been for our ability to re-gain our African

export business, U.K. export profit would have been very poor. Clearly, increased wages and salaries have to be matched with increased productivity in order to bring inflation under control; but the current unrealistic level of sterling is a severe deterrent to exporting.

OVERSEAS

The North American figures reflect the fact that we are overcoming our problems in that continent, and it is encouraging to see a slight improvement in Latin America despite Brazilian inflation. Profits in Africa continue to make progress, largely due to our renewed ability to export to Nigeria and to our strength in South Africa.

The figures for Europe reflect the various economic problems in those markets. Although we have had difficulties in the first six months in New Zealand, the Australian and Asian figures have been satisfactory in their own currency.

PROSPECTS

With the difficult world economic conditions, combined with the current uncertainty in exchange rates, it would be inappropriate at this time to make a forecast for the remainder of the year.

DIVIDEND

In the light of the results, the interim dividend is being held at the same level as last year, namely 3.5p per share — payable 8 January 1981.

Reckitt & Colman

FOR COPIES OF OUR INTERIM RESULTS WRITE TO RECKITT & COLMAN, FREEPOST, LONDON W2 2BR (POSTAGE & PAID, PLEASE DO NOT STAMP YOUR ENVELOPE).

Interim Results
Half Year to 30 June 1980

PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION increased by £6.4 million (23%) to £34.0 million, principally due to continuing improvements in UK cable-making and a sharp increase in Group exports.

EARNINGS per ordinary share amounted to 10.05p compared with 10.64p (7.57p from normal operations and a 3.07p special taxation credit) — an improvement of 33% excluding the taxation credit.

INTERIM DIVIDEND increased by 10% to 3.03p per share.

OUTLOOK — performance in the second half year will be adversely affected by the economic situation, but the full year's profits should show an improvement over 1979.

Based on unaudited figures	Half Year to 30.6.80 £m	Half Year to 30.6.79 £m	Year to 31.12.79 £m
Sales — United Kingdom	387.7	255.9	544.6
Exports	122.2	87.7	189.8
Overseas	249.6	210.2	455.5
	579.5	553.8	1,189.9
Operating profit	40.6	32.4	76.8
Finance charges	6.6	4.8	11.2
Profit before taxation	34.0	27.6	65.6
Taxation (see Note)	14.8	7.7	23.8
Profit after taxation	19.2	19.9	41.8
Minority interests	3.8	4.0	9.8
Attributable profit	15.4	15.9	32.0
Earnings per share (see Note)	10.05p	10.64p	21.38p
Dividends per share	Interim 3.03p	Interim 2.75p	Year 8.57p

NOTE: Taxation in 1979 was reduced by a special taxation credit of £4.6m (equivalent to 3.07p per share) arising from the release of the deferred taxation provisions in respect of UK stock relief for 1978 and 1979.

The Interim Dividend will be paid to ordinary shareholders registered in the books of the Company on 14 November 1980. Warrants will be posted on 30 December 1980, payable 2 January 1981.

The Interim Results will be posted to share and debenture stock holders on 11 September 1980. Further copies are available from the Secretary, BICC Limited, P.O. Box No. 5, 21 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QN.

BICC

FINANCIAL NEWS

BICC 23pc up as cables division shows paces

Despite falling margins and a strong pound BICC, the cable and electrical equipment group, which also includes the construction company Balfour Beatty, raised pre-tax profits by 23 per cent to £34.6m in the half-year to the end of June. The dividend has been increased by 10 per cent to 4.35p.

The profit figure was struck from sales of £579m—23 per cent more than last year. But the company said that without the cable division, which had hardly changed, because higher wages and material costs were reflected in selling prices.

In common with other industrial companies, BICC's interest charges rose sharply from £4.8m to £5.6m, mainly as a result of higher rates. Tax was also a much bigger claim, at £4.8m instead of £3.7m. The company pointed out, however, that last year's net charge incorporated a £4.6m credit from stock relief.

The major contribution to profits came from BICC Cables, whose pre-tax profit was £10.3m, compared with £3.7m in 1979. Mr Michael Julien, BICC's finance director, said that the improvement was chiefly due to the company's long running programme to increase efficiency. Other factors were a relatively lower tax charge, and the new copper refinery.

Mr Raymond Pennoek, chairman of BICC, said:

Balfour Beatty, on the other hand, showed a slight fall in profits, from £5.1m to £4.4m. Mr Julien said the order book was "encouraging" but not as strong as in the previous year. He said the company was not in the civil engineering sector but particularly in power distribution, design and management.

BICC International, which covers all the group's overseas subsidiaries, and associated profits up by £300,000 to £4.1m. Associated profits in Africa, particularly in the south, were also up, from £1.1m to £1.2m.

The group's financial division, BICC Industrial Products, showed a significant contribution to profits, up by £1.2m to £1.3m. Sales of £122m, up 39 per cent, pushed the division's profit from £28.0m to £28.7m.

Profits per share fell from 2.35p to 2.05p. BICC is not promising a dividend on whether the first dividend will be raised this year or the interim. The interim dividend is 2.05p.

Bank statements for August

Statements of the London Clearing Bank and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made to August 20 are summarized in the table below.

Bank	Assets	Liabilities	Reserves	Capital
Barclays	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
BCCI	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
Consolidated Credit	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
C. Hoare & Co.	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
Lloyds Bank	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
Midland Bank	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
Nat Westminister	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
Royal Bank	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
TSB	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4
Williams & Glyn's	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4	1,014.4

Bank Base Rates

Figures for the base rates of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England yesterday.

Bank	Base Rate
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Credit	16%
C. Hoare & Co.	16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminister	16%
Royal Bank	16%
TSB	16%
Williams & Glyn's	16%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

2722 Lower Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Accounts not prepared under provision of SSAPs.

1979-80 Low

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First half profits at Pentos fall by 50 pc to £600,000

Pentos, the group whose activities embrace publishing, book selling, garden equipment, engineering, construction and office furniture, saw its first half pre-tax profits slump from £1.25m to £600,000. After extraordinary items there was an attributable loss of £95,000. Pentos has announced 600 redundancies in engineering and publishing.

The company has issued a profit warning against Singer & Friedlander, the merchant bank, over the assets and profits of Caplin Profile, which Pentos acquired last year. Pentos is suing the bank for £3.5m. This is the first half in which Pentos and Caplin, an office furniture manufacturer, have reported jointly.

Mr Terry Maher, Pentos chairman, said that a sharp fall in demand and destocking by retailers resulted in publishing and book selling losing £154,000, compared with £21,000 in the first half of last year. But he argues that this is a seasonal effect, with the second half usually doing better. The full year should match 1979.

Engineering, however, was slightly ahead with profits at £667,000. Exports of compression fittings and equipment for the liquid petroleum gas industry, and meter business with gas boards, contributed much of the profit. Mr Maher says Pentos is interested in acquiring further engineering interests, but it is also closing down its Harker, an engineering subsidiary.

Profits in the construction

and Caplin division were £983,000, well above the previous £454,000, but garden and leisure products fell by £114,000 to £22,000. Construction and Caplin contributed equally to this division's results. Caplin made about £1m in 1979, against the £1.4m forecast before the takeover.

After total sales of £37m, compared with £33m, trading profit was £2.2m, up £320,000. But interest charges rose sharply from £568,000 to £1.6m, reflecting both higher interest rates and higher borrowings. Tax was well down at £150,000.

The closure of the engineering concern, along with parts of the London publishing operations, incurred extraordinary losses of £542,000. Moving Caplin's manufacturing from London to Derbyshire also contributed to these costs.

Mr Maher warns that further extraordinary costs are likely in the second half, although these could be offset by extraordinary profits from disposals of "strategic stakes". On earnings per share of 1.21p, instead of 3.15p, the 2p gross interim dividend has been retained.

At Taunton Vale Industries, order books are healthy, and its table mat and kitchen accessories business has proved useful. The company was acquired in October 1979.

Group sales to North America rose by 64 per cent during the year in spite of the strengthening pound, and the distribution companies there are profitable. The Canadian fine bone china side is expected to make a contribution in 1981.

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Moscow, Sept. 9.—Moscowites were indirectly warned today there could be a potato shortage in the coming weeks, following the cold, wet summer which was seriously affected the crop in west and central Russia. (Telegraph Reuter).

The Moscow Regional Communist Party newspaper, *Pravda*, says the weather had been extremely unfavourable for the potato crop.

The Moscow region and neighbouring areas produce 80 per cent of the potatoes for the capital. The country is now facing a possible shortage because of the poor summer, already leading to a heavy run on supplies in many of the big cities. The markets have been run out of potatoes, with no new supply

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept. 1. Dealings End, Sept. 12. Contango Day, Sept. 15. Settlement Day, Sept. 22.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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connoisseurs
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SALARY: Circa £5,800

The vacancy is based at the Burton Group's headquarters in an executive office suite at Oxford Circus and would suit somebody who is already earning in excess of £6000 p.a.

We expect to assume candidates excellence in both shorthand and typing and would ideally like them to be in the age range 25-35.

Working for the Chairman is one thing—but working for someone who may well be the Chairman one day—quite another.
If that's the kind of opportunity you're looking for then come for an informal chat. We can probably arrange an introduction that could well turn into a meeting of minds. In which case you both be on your way—in the top.

